The New-York Times.

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LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—No. 48 Wall-st., and 161 Broadway

IMPORTANT FROM NICARAGUA.

Arrival of the Empire City at New-Orleans.

Successful Landing of Gen. Walker in Nicaragua.

TWO WEEKS LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

$2,250,000 IN TREASURE EN ROUTE.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Dec. 12.

The steamship *Empire City*, from New-York, 2d inst., *via* Havana, is ashore at the Balize, but will probably be got off to-night.

She connected at Havana with the steamship *Star of the West*, from Aspinwall, with the California mails and about two and a quarter millions in treasure for New-York.

The mails per *Empire City* will not be up to-night, but in their absence we have the following abstract of her news, which is highly important, by the Balize telegraph line:

General WALKER, who, it will be recollected, took his departure from Mobile bay on the 13th ult., in the steamship *Fashion*, landed at Punta Arenas, in Nicaragua, on the 25th November, with one hundred and fifty men.

Not the slightest attempt was made to prevent the landing, and in fact the purpose of the expedition appeared to have not even been guessed.

The United States sloop-of-war *Saratoga* was lying in the harbor, and the *Fashion* passed under her stern at full speed, with only ten men on deck.

The whole party were landed at Scott's wharf.

Gen. WALKER had, it seems, sent 50 men up the river by other entrances, before making his appearance at Punta Arenas.

After landing the expedition the *Fashion* took her departure for Aspinwall, where, at the departure of the *Star of the West*, she was taking coal on board.

Commodore PAULDING, of the United States frigate *Wabash*, attempted to seize her at Aspinwall, but, on examining her papers, found them correct, and consequently could take no further steps against her.

The British and American naval forces had sailed from Aspinwall for San Juan, and would very probably take part in the scenes in that vicinity, or at least prevent the landing of any more fillibusters.

It was supposed that the difficulties between Costa Rica and Nicaragua, alluded to in previous accounts, would be settled without a resort to hostile measures.

The news from California by this arrival embraces no points of special interest.

The public were much excited with regard to the seaworthiness of the Pacific mail steamers.

The following vessels had arrived at San Francisco, from Atlantic ports since the departure of the steamer of the 5th of November, viz.: *Sierra Nevada*, *Aurora*, *Old Colony*, *Goddess*, *Herald of the Morning*, and *Sancho Panza*.

OTHER DISPATCHES.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Dec. 12.

The *Fashion* landed General WALKER at Greytown with four hundred men. The ordnance which he expected to find there had been disposed of. He will receive an additional force of one thousand men, which will leave Mobile, this week, under the command of General HENNINGSEN. Walker stock is up to-night.

MOBILE, Saturday, Dec. 12.

The *Fashion* landed her passengers at Greytown on the 25th November.

The Newfoundland Telegraph Line.

SACKVILLE, N. B., Saturday, Dec. 12.

The Newfoundland Telegraph Line has been down East of Port au Basque since Monday last and is still interrupted. This is the first time the line has been out of working order for an hour. The cable remains perfect.

Resumption of Specie Payments.

IN BOSTON.

BOSTON, Saturday, Dec. 12.

Consequent upon the announcement of the resumption of specie payment by the New-York Banks, the Banks of this city will also resume specie payment on Monday next,

IN ALBANY.

ALBANY, Saturday, Dec. 12.

At a meeting of Bank Directors this day, it was resolved that the Banks of Albany would resume specie payments to-day.

IN NEW-HAVEN.

NEW-HAVEN, Saturday, Dec. 12.

The banks in this city have resumed specie payments.

The Southern Mail.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Dec. 13.

The Southern mail from all points, as late as due, has been received, together with later news from Northern Mexico.

The bark *Seraphine*, from San Juan for New-York, lost her spars in the recent gale, and put into New-Orleans for repairs. She was leaking badly.

A ship, supposed to be the *Floating Zephyr*, of Boston, with a cargo of lumber, was seen water-logged, in lat. 28°, long. 74°.

The Case of Donnelly.

TRENTON, Saturday, Dec. 12.

Governor NEWELL has called an extra session of the Court of Pardons for Tuesday, the 22d inst., at which time the case of DONNELLY, convicted of the murder of MOSES at the Highlands, and sentenced to be hung, will be finally disposed of.

Funeral of Col. John K. Paige.

SCHENECTADY, Saturday, Dec. 12.

The funeral of Col. JOHN K. PAIGE took place this afternoon. Mayors PERRY and QUACKENBUSH, with the Common Council and many gentlemen from Albany, St. George's Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, and the members of the bar of this city, were in attendance. Rev. Dr. KENNEDY, of Troy, was the officiating clergyman.

The Canal and the Weather.

SCHENECTADY, Saturday, Dec. 12.

No boats are passing either way on the canal. The weather is clear and not very cold.

Vice-President Breckinridge.

MONTGOMERY, Friday, Dec. 11.

Vice-President BRECKINRIDGE passed through this city to-day, on his way to Washington.

Foreign Trade of Boston.

BOSTON, Saturday, Dec. 12.

The imports of foreign goods at the port of Boston for the week ending Dec. 11, were as follows:

Dry Goods	$71,925	Figs and Raisins	$54,111
Specie	47,811	Linseed	67,081
Iron and Steel	76,937	Gunnies	71,622
Hides and Skins	154,886	Saltpetre	20,132
Gin	23,802	Vegetables	23,744
Window Glass	36,969	Hemp, and its manufactures	58,011
Wool	38,519	Other Articles	295,194
Sugar	47,512		
Coffee	45,218		
Total			$1,103,374
Corresponding week in 1856			720,570
Increase in 1857			$382,802

Marine Disasters.

QUOGUE POINT, L. I., Friday, Dec. 11, 1857.

The schooner *John L. Schriver*, of and from Philadelphia, for Boston, with 260 tons coal, came on shore this morning opposite Southampton. Crew saved by the life-boat—vessel sunk between the bar and beach, and will be a total loss.—*By letter to Ellwood Walter.*

The Hell-Gate pilot-boat *Four Sisters*, was run into this morning, off the Stepping Stones, by sloop *M. M. Freeman*, cutting the boat's starboard quarter down to the water; also broke main boom and head of mainmast.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Position of Senator Douglas and the Administration.

Treasury Notes to the Amount of $20,000,000 to be Issued—The Standing Committees—Sir William Gore Ouseley, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Dec. 12.

The Treasury Note Bill will be among the very first measures reported to the House next week. Its provisions will embrace the authority asked for by the Treasury Department to issue and keep in employment, for one year only, twenty millions Treasury Notes of the denomination of $50 and upwards; the rate of interest to be left in the discretion of the Secretary, and which it is now understood, will not exceed three per cent. per annum.

The Secretary has received assurances from New-York that this rate will command at once all the money the engagements of the Government through the winter will require over and above his current revenues from customs. These revenues, he is now induced from general inquiry to believe, will more rapidly recover from the effect of the late crisis, than was generally supposed on the assembling of Congress. It is also intimated that the Secretary will employ part of the issue of Treasury notes at a nominal interest, provided further inquiry and the early prospect of a renewed activity at the Custom-House and Land offices, and the nature of the disbursements at the West and on the Pacific, where said notes would be desirable as a medium of exchange, should authorize the calculation of their having free currency at par with gold.

The three per cent. notes will at once be placed with the Sub-Treasurers and at the Mint, to be exchanged on application for Gold. All the notes will be made receivable for Government dues, but will contain no funding clause, as they are to be redeemed at the end of the year. S.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Dec. 12.

The House Committee appointed to inquire when the new hall would be ready for occupancy have agreed to recommend a removal on Wednesday, although the premises are banked with rubbish, and are in an unfinished condition. Captain MEIGS, the Superintendent, has made no provision for the newspaper press—an omission for which he is justly censured.

The Senate caucus yesterday postponed the proposition for the election of new officers, excepting the public printer, until December next. They were driven to this course by the importunities of office-seekers.

Speaker ORR was all day closeted at the Capitol with his political friends, forming the standing committees, which probably will be announced on Monday.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Dec. 13.

The object of Sir WILLIAM GORE OUSELEY's mission will not be specifically communicated to the State Department until the opinion of Her Majesty's Government relative to that part of the President's Message concerning Central America shall have been ascertained.

More than $100,000 has been distributed by the Sergeant-at-arms, in part payment of the mileage of members of Congress.

It is contemplated to pass a resolution this week, to pay arrearages of salary from the 4th of March last, now, instead of waiting till the end of the Session. About $600,000 will be required for this purpose.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Dec. 12, 1857.

It is not true that any formal efforts to read Senator DOUGLAS out of the Democratic Party have been essayed by a caucus of Senators, although every rival, of course, seeks to dispose of him by remarks and insinuations tending in that direction. The task would be found difficult,—and if possible to be accomplished would leave the party itself so dilapidated as scarcely to be worth the attempt at saving. Public sentiment at the South, which on the question of Slavery is exacting as the grave itself, demands of Representatives of all parties from that section unconditional support of the Lecompton fraud; but no man from the Free States can lend the scheme his countenance without doing violence to his own conscience, and the sentiments of his constituents whether Democrats or Republicans. This is well understood here; and, as nothing would be more hopeless than the condition of the South without Northern support, Southern Senators will wait awhile before closing the door of reconciliation forever with Mr. DOUGLAS and those Democrats who shall choose to act with him.

If they had needed a warning upon this point they have it in the action of the Indiana Representatives in Congress, who have given notice that, upon this Kansas question they must abandon the Administration and stand by DOUGLAS and "popular sovereignty." The Illinois delegation will assuredly follow suit. If these movements, from the only States of the North except Pennsylvania which voted for BUCHANAN, are not to be taken as evidence of the overwhelming Democratic sentiment throughout the Free States, where shall we look for better. Public meetings and presses, everywhere in the North, except when controlled by Federal patronage, give expression of Democratic concurrence with Mr. DOUGLAS; and even if, by a judicious distribution of patronage, Mr. BUCHANAN could succeed in forcing the Lecompton Constitution upon Kansas, every Northern Democrat who expresses his opinion, concedes that the effect would be to wipe out his party in every subsequent Free-State election.

No man knows this better than does the Senator from Illinois. If he can succeed in his present struggle for the right, he will save his party from destruction; while, if he yields to the wrong and suffers its consummation in silence, a political grave yawns inevitably before him and all his friends; so he has not even the claims of self-interest to check his present course. Policy and right in this instance go hand in hand. On the one side there is everything to *save*, and on the other everything to lose. What folly is it then to anticipate the least retrograde movement by DOUGLAS and his friends.

But I am not of those who seek to disparage the Senator's efforts by reflecting upon his motives. He is *doing* right—why then charge him with doing it *only* for self? A good motive is more naturally ascribed to a good act than is a bad one; why then attempt to rob Mr. DOUGLAS of due credit or the bold and manly contest against party discipline and power which he is now waging? Certainly he never seemed to me to have so much of heart in any of his public discussions as now; and never was he more resolute and scornfully defiant of all assaults or opposition. Standing upon the rock of Truth, and assured that no sophistry can choke it, he calmly surveys the storm now bursting over his head, as confident of ultimate success and safety as in the hour of his acknowledged leadership of the Democratic Party.

The President is unfortunate in his friends, and has learned by this time that it is quite impossible to have a competent leader upon the floor of the Senate, without having at the same time a man who will gain personal laurels also, and so become a rival to be feared. Mr. BIGLER's failure settles that point, and the Senator from Pennsylvania will be withdrawn to the rear like a dilapidated soldier. Who will take his place, as the champion of the President and Lecompton, is a question of much interest. It must be either TOOMBS, JEFF. DAVIS or HUNTER. Mr. TOOMBS, who is a sort of political nondescript, is not yet arrived. He is probably waiting for the smoke of the first broadside to lift, in order that he may see more clearly the position of affairs, and judge which side is likely to get whipped. He would naturally be expected to side with the Lecomptonites, but he is a bold man, erratic as a comet, and quite as likely to turn up somewhere else. Just reëlected to the Senate for six years, he can afford to risk something. "DOUGLAS and TOOMBS" wouldn't be a bad ticket in 1860.

DAVIS and HUNTER are not especially friendly to the Administration. They "support it," of course; but their support will be found eventually very much like that which a man may be supposed to derive from a dagger point just under the fifth rib, and which is sure to find his heart as soon as he ventures to lean upon it. HUNTER will not forget the partnership between the President and Mr. WISE, his own political rival. If he takes the Administration up now to carry it through the present crisis, he will let it slip down and suffocate in the first dirty puddle beyond. Mr. DAVIS, the ablest, boldest and most manly of all the fire-eaters, would be suspicious company for Mr. BUCHANAN in any emergency. In his hands the President must necessarily abandon all hope of conservative support. Besides, Mr. DAVIS has a mission, that of defending the Administration of FRANKLIN PIERCE, of which he was a member, and showing it to be the *model* Administration. It is not to be expected that he will consent to forego this for the sake of piloting Mr. BUCHANAN successfully through. If the present Administration is weak and breaks down, the strength of its predecessor will be the more apparent by contrast. Why should DAVIS stand before the sun and so cast shadow upon that with which he is himself identified. He will not; and if Mr. BUCHANAN puts himself in his hands, woe betide the fame to which he aspires.

On every side the President is beset with difficulties, growing out of his ill-judged support of the Lecompton scheme; and in every forward step he finds, and *will* find, himself treading upon thorns. There is no safety for him, except in retreat. Those who would help him through—such as BIGLER—are unequal to the task; and those who might do it after a fashion, will not except for the ultimate purpose of sacrificing him upon their own altars. In losing such men as WALKER and DOUGLAS, he loses, at the very threshold of his Administration, all chance of carrying it through with credit. It is passing strange that he will not or cannot foresee this, and is consequently rushing towards a failure as total and ignominious as that of his Bigler Pro-to-type upon the floor of the Senate.

An evidence that the President begins to suspect the extent of his blunder is found in his appointment of WM. A. RICHARDSON to be Governor of Nebraska, only a day or two ago. RICHARDSON openly proclaims his hostility to Lecompton, and his sympathy with Mr. DOUGLAS' present position. Yet he was nominated and confirmed, notwithstanding his habits, unless speedily reformed, will quite unfit him for the duties of so responsible a position.

I must again beg leave to correct a typographical error, occurring in my letter of the 10th, and to assure your readers that it was the "Whig" and not the "*ruling*" party (as printed) to Mr. SEWARD's position some years ago, I undertook to refer. S.

Democratic Views of New-York Politics—Neglect of the New-York Democracy.

From the Albany Atlas and Argus.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 9, 1857.

The great event which all tongues are discussing, and will continue to discuss for an indefinite period, and which has engrossed intense interest here, was the speech of Judge DOUGLAS on the Kansas matter of the President's Message. The Senate galleries were crowded at an early hour, in anticipation of this event, and the space allotted to privileged persons on the floor I never saw so full before. In the latter locality I noticed Lord NAPIER and Sir WM. GORE OUSELEY, both of whom were attentive listeners, and a spectator even told me that Lord NAPIER so far forgot himself as to cry "Hear! hear!" at the close of the Senator's speech, but I cannot vouch for the incident. The telegraph will doubtless have given you the leading points presented by the Senator before you get my letter; I have not time to go into detail, and am indisposed to comment. It is enough to say that Judge DOUGLAS has evidently studied his course, and has made a venture characterized by his usual boldness. There are signs that he will be supported by Senators PUGH, of Ohio, and STUART, of Michigan; but this will probably be all of the Democratic Senators who will adopt and act upon his views. I do not know of any member of the New-York delegation, in the House, who will follow the Senator from Illinois, but the course of one member is at least a matter of inquiry and speculation.

There are interesting times ahead. I shall write again in a day or two on this subject.

The business of organizing the House having been effected, and the subordinate officers having, for the most part, been appointed, there will be an immediate disposition of a good portion of the large crowd who were here last week, and the first part of this. There has been a terrible rush for the few clerkships, &c., in the gift of the Clerk of the House, Doorkeeper, &c., and these gentlemen have experienced, in miniature, the miseries which surround an incoming President. Colonel ORR appoints only two subordinates, yet he declares that he has absolutely been run down with applications. Office-seeking has, in fact, got to be a regular business, and it is pursued with almost invariable success by persons who reside here in the District, at the expense of nearly all who come from distant States. New-York has thus far got nothing, that I have heard of. Her delegation presented a candidate for doorkeeper, in the person of G. B. WOOLDRIDGE, but a Virginian, a resident of the District, outstripped him; a resident of the District got the office of postmaster; a Virginian, Mr. BANKS, will get half of the public printing, *sub rosa*; and the best office in the gift of the doorkeeper has been given to a gentleman residing here, already in possession of a good Government office. So we go. *New-York, in the distribution of the patronage, is nowhere.* And yet it would seem that she has some claims. Her delegation is one of the ablest that comes from any State, and her late splendid victory over Black Republicanism rivals, if it does not excel that splendid contest in which Gov. WISE overthrew Know-Nothingism in Virginia.

I think the New-York delegation will take much higher rank in the House than it has in the disposal of patronage.

There are a good many new faces, to me, in the seats of honorable members. It is a consolation, however, that most of them are Democratic. The only new member for New-York, on the Republican side, with a previous reputation, is Hon. JOHN THOMPSON, of Poughkeepsie, who has had considerable success as a lecturer and as an advocate. It remains to be seen what rank he will take in the House.

There has been some "odorous comparisons," as Dogberry would say, between the old and the new Hall of the House of Representatives; and on the whole I find many who give the preference to the former. The roof of the new Hall is admitted to present a fine, if not a splendid effect, and the simple, chaste style of the Speaker's desk is also admired; but the verdict uttered against the sides of the Hall, by men of taste, is crushingly unanimous. Their tinsel adornments, flashy finery, and tawdry decorations utterly defeat all the purposes of the architectural art. Dignity and decency are alike disregarded. There is no fitter phrase of characterization than the one I have heard repeatedly used, namely, that the absurd finery with which the sides of the Hall are decorated, seems calculated to adorn the walls of an ice-cream or drinking saloon, rather than the place of meeting of the House of Representatives. I sincerely hope the Representatives will not consent to occupy this Chinese pagoda, until this is changed.

Later from Havana.

ARRIVAL OF THE DANIEL WEBSTER.

The steamship *Daniel Webster*, THOMAS MINER Commander, from New-Orleans the 5th and Havana the 8th, arrived last evening, at 5 o'clock.

The steamship *Empire City*, GRIFFIN, hence for New-Orleans, arrived at Havana on the 8th inst. at 3 P. M.

The steamship *Star of the West*, from Aspinwall, had not arrived, nor was in sight when the *Daniel Webster* left Havana.

On the 9th inst. at 3 P. M., 25 miles north of the Cape of Florida, the *Daniel Webster* exchanged signals with steamship *Granada*, hence for Havana.

We are indebted to the purser of the *Daniel Webster* for late Havana papers, but they contain nothing of interest.

A CURRENT SLANDER.—The papers in the West lately gave out that a Republican officer had been indicted at the West for crime. The Syracuse *Standard* explains: "The official referred to is Mr. FITZHUGH. We learn the 'fraudulent representations' were made by an agent of Messrs. FITZHUGH & LITTLEJOHN, without the knowledge of these gentlemen, and that neither is in any way justly implicated. By these representations a large sum of money was borrowed from the Illinois Banks which never came into the possession of the firm. Mr. FITZHUGH was indicted at Chicago, as represented by the *Union*, and a requisition made for him upon Governor KING, who, after investigating the matter, refused to grant the request on the ground that the charge of felony was entirely groundless."

LATE AND IMPORTANT FROM KANSAS.

Secretary Stanton's Proclamation—The Free-State Delegate Convention at Lawrence.

Correspondence of the Missouri Democrat.

LAWRENCE, Tuesday, Dec. 3, 1857.

A great Convention of the Free-State Party was held in this town yesterday. It was the most enthusiastic assemblage of the Free-State men that I ever witnessed. Every District was largely represented.

STANTON's proclamation astonished every one. A vote of thanks to him was unanimously passed at the Convention, and three of the most radical anti-Slavery men appointed to deliver it. I believe it was a *bid* on his part; but, although we thank him for the act, he can't be Senator.

A great Convention will be held at Lecompton on Monday. Five thousand persons are expected to attend. Arrangements are being made to encamp.

The publication of the *Crusader of Freedom* has been postponed till January 1, in consequence of the early closing of navigation.

I annex the proclamation of STANTON:

PROCLAMATION CONVENING THE TERRITORIAL LEGISLATURE.

To the members of the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Kansas:

An extraordinary occasion having occurred in the affairs of the Territory, within the meaning of the 30th section of the Organic Act, which authorizes the Legislature to be called together upon such occasions:

I, FREDERICK P. STANTON, Secretary of and Acting Governor, do hereby summon the members of the Council and House of Representatives of the said Territory, to assemble in the house in their respective houses at Lecompton, on Monday next, the 7th inst., then and there to consider matters of great moment, pertaining to the public welfare.

Given under the Seal of the Territory at
[L. S.] Lecompton, this the first day of December,
A. D. 1857. FRED. P. STANTON.

THE CONVENTION AT LAWRENCE.

LAWRENCE, Wednesday, Dec. 2, 1857.

The largest and most important delegate convention ever held in Kansas, was organized in this place to-day. The entire Territory was represented by a full delegation, and matters of momentous importance were discussed. The Convention was called to order at 11 o'clock A. M., by G. W. SMITH, of Lawrence. W. Y. ROBERTS, of Wyandott, was appointed Chairman, and S. F. TAPPAN, of Lawrence, Secretary, on temporary organization. A Committee of one from each Senatorial District, under the Topeka organization, was appointed on credentials, and also a Committee on permanent organization, appointed in the same manner, and consisting of the same members, after which the Convention adjourned to 2 o'clock P. M.

Pursuant to adjournment, the Convention assembled at the designated time, and the Committee on permanent organization reported Gov. C. ROBINSON President of the Convention, and W. A. PHILLIPS, A. WATTLES and Dr. MACY, Secretaries. Gov. ROBINSON took the stand amid shouts of applause.

A Committee of one from each Senatorial District was appointed on resolutions for the action of the Convention. The meeting was addressed by Judge JOHNSON, of Leavenworth, and others, during the absence of the Committee, after which it adjourned until evening. At the specified time the Convention assembled, and the Committee on Resolutions were called for. The Committee presented, through General LANE, their Chairman, the following resolutions, which were adopted without a word from any member, either *pro* or *con*, by nine unanimous cheers from the entire assemblage. A more determined expression of sentiment I never witnessed.

EVENING SESSION.

The report of the Committee on Resolutions was made, and accepted on motion of Mr. FOSTER, of Ossawatomie.

PREAMBLE AND RESOLUTION.

We, the people of Kansas, in delegate Convention assembled, at Lawrence, this 2d day of December, 1857, do set forth the following to our fellow-citizens and the people of the United States:

Circumstances of an extraordinary character threaten to imperil the peace of this Territory, and to deprive a majority of the people of their rights, as citizens of this republic to govern the same.

On the 30th of March, 1855, an armed force from Missouri violently took possession of the polls in Kansas, and fraudulently elected a Territorial Legislature, with sentiments adverse to the opinions of a majority of the people, and enacted laws cruel and oppressive. A Legislature, composed in part of persons elected as above, and of other persons elected in October, 1856, in like violent and fraudulent manner, and under degrading test oaths enacted by the previous body, passed an act for the creation of a Constitutional Convention under a partial partisan registration and apportionment, and in the election of members to said Constitutional Convention, the law providing for the same was never complied with in many important and essential particulars, especially in making a complete census of the people and registry of the voters of the Territory, fifteen entire counties being totally disfranchised, and many voters in the other counties left off. The Convention that assembled in Lecompton in September last, thus elected, have proceeded to frame a Constitution for the State of Kansas, in defiance of the fact that they, by their own record, represented a small minority of the people of this Territory, that their proceedings were protested against by the people on the ground of illegality and unfairness, and that the presence of a portion of the United States army was necessary to protect them during their sittings against the indignation of an outraged people. In the face of these facts they refuse to submit the instrument they have thus framed to a vote of the people for ratification or rejection. They provide for a swindle, styled by them an election, in which neither the Constitution, nor any material part thereof, can be elected or rejected. They have pending this action, provided for a State election on the first Monday of January next, under said instrument, and under the authority of a usurping regency, unknown to constitutional authority, and dangerous to the liberties of the people, the design of the same being to rob from the people of Kansas their rights, as rescued through the ballot-box in October last, and destroy the only legitimate Territorial Legislative body ever in Kansas. This dangerous assumption of power calls for a prompt and efficient remedy from the people, the only legitimate source of power; therefore,

Resolved, That we utterly repudiate said Constitution, framed at Lecompton; that it is an instrument hostile to the popular will, and appealing to the God of justice and humanity for the rectitude of our intentions, we do solemnly enter into a league and covenant with each other, that we shall *never*, under any circumstances, permit the said Constitution, so framed, and NOT SUBMITTED, to be the organic law for the State of Kansas, but do pledge our lives, our fortunes and sacred honor in ceaseless hostility to the same.

Resolved, That we denounce the so-called election of Dec. 21 as a swindle, and the election of Jan. 4, 1858, as a crime and misdemeanor against the peace of this Territory and the will of the majority.

Resolved, That the Legislature elected in this Territory on the 5th day of October, 1857, is the only legitimate law-making body that has ever been elected for the Territory of Kansas, and that its functions shall not be suspended by any Constitution or State Government, until a fair and impartial vote shall be had on the same.

Resolved, That this delegate Convention do hereby reindorse the Constitution known as the Topeka Constitution, and do declare it to represent the wishes of the majority of the people of Kansas, to-day, and that when it shall have again received the popular sanction, under authority of the only legitimate Territorial Legislature ever convened in Kansas Territory, recognized by the authority of the United States, that we shall maintain it against all opposition.

Resolved, That, looking chiefly to the above end, we respectfully memorialize the Territorial Legislature, about to convene in extra session on the 7th instant, to frame a fair and impartial election law, and that they, under it, do submit the two Constitutions—the People's Constitution framed at Topeka, and the Constitution framed at Lecompton—to a vote of this Territory, and that the said Legislature provide that the Constitution which shall receive a majority of all the legal votes shall become the fundamental law for the State of Kansas.

After the adoption of the resolutions, Gen. LANE was called for and made a speech. The following resolution was introduced by WM. A. PHILLIPS and adopted:

Resolved, That this Convention do express its approbation of the act of Hon. FRED. P. STANTON, convening a special session of the Territorial Legislature in this emergency, and that we thank him for this expression in favor of rescuing the public peace and the rights of the people.

The Convention was then addressed by Dr. GOBB, of Atchison, in an able and interesting manner. The doctor is a German by birth, and a refugee from Hungary. He is the editor of the Kansas *Zeitung*, in Atchison, and a humorous and sarcastic speaker, which, taken in connection with his broken English, never fails to "bring down the house."

The audience was also addressed by several able and eloquent speakers, among whom were Dr. DAVIS, T. DWIGHT THATCHER, JAMES REDPATH, and others, and adjourned to meet in mass meeting at Lecompton next Monday.

☞ The late Judge PAIGE, of Albany, commenced his career as an officer in the army, and served through the war of 1812 as Captain, and held for 19 years the post of Clerk of the Supreme Court of the State, which he relinquished in 1842. In 1855-6 he was Mayor of Albany, and was at the time of his death Regent of the University of this State, to which he had been chosen in 1826.

THE UTAH EXPEDITION.

Reported Loss of all Col. Johnston's Provisions—Prospect of a Prolonged Contest.

Correspondence Cincinnati Times.

LEAVENWORTH CITY, K. T., Nov. 28, 1857.

An express arrived here to-day from Fort Laramie, bringing startling intelligence from the plains. It is that the Mormons have attacked *and captured all the provisions, mules and horses belonging to Col. Johnston's command!* The United States troops, therefore, are without the means of ever reaching Fort Laramie. Col. JOHNSTON, therefore, finds himself compelled to march forthwith on Salt Lake City, or perish by starvation in the mountains. The news brought by the express states that he has determined to march at once upon Salt Lake City, and quarter with the Mormons this Winter or fight! The intelligence has produced quite a sensation here, as it is feared Col. JOHNSTON is in a fearful position, from which he cannot extricate himself, and that his command is doomed to a fearful fate.

From the St. Louis Republican, 9th.

By express we receive one letter, written in great haste, the contents of which we proceed to make public. No locality is given, but it bears date the 3d November, and says:

The command under Col. COOKE, composed mainly of cavalry, has now reached a point one hundred and fifty miles west of Fort Laramie. Thus far all has been pleasant and easy traveling. We have experienced no inconvenience from the Indians or the Mormons, and the weather is not to be complained of. But now a different state of things is coming upon us. The animals begin to fall; the provender is giving out; provisions for the army are growing scarce: the weather is growing colder, and it is apparent that great hardships are before us.

To-day, an express reached our encampment, with information corroborative of the former news of the burning of the provision train intended for this expedition, and bringing the additional information that the Mormons had run off six hundred head of cattle which had been used by RUSSELL & WADDELL in transporting Government goods in the direction of Utah. This was done in the vicinity of Col. ALEXANDER's command. That officer, (Col. A.) is now in the vicinity of Ham's Fork of Green river, 220 miles from this camp. Before this time Colonel JOHNSTON has joined him. So that the whole of the military force *now* designed to be employed against the Mormons will be concentrated, as far as can be, this Winter, within two weeks from this date (Nov. 3.) But they will not be in good plight for the performance of military service, as they are much wearied and greatly in want of food and clothing. You may set it down as certain that the entire command will proceed as rapidly as the *elements*—the cold weather and the snow—will permit; dependent, moreover, upon the supplies of food. This will be done notwithstanding all the threats which reach us from Great Salt Lake City. I beg you to consider, however, if within the next ten days the weather should set in very cold, and the snow be very heavy, *an incredible amount of suffering must be produced, and the expedition will be a hazardous as well as expensive one.* The forage will have given out before that time, and the men will have to rely on what they can find on the route and can pack on their backs, until they can reach the winter quarters marked out for them by Col. JOHNSTON, on Henry's Fork of Green river.

Governor CUMMING and the Secretary of the Territory, Mr. HARTNET, are with us and well. It is their intention to enter upon the duties assigned them in Salt Lake City, unless some extraordinary power is interposed to prevent them from so doing.

It is now more certain than ever, that the Mormons are determined to resist *to the last*, the entry of either the Territorial officers, or the military force under Col. JOHNSTON, into Utah. So you may expect to hear of battles and rumors of battles, from this time forward. The troops of Uncle Sam can, no doubt, hold their own, but up to this time it is admitted that they meet BRIGHAM YOUNG and his forces under unfavorable circumstances.

We hear it rumored, that it is the intention of BRIGHAM YOUNG to fight off the Government troops this Winter, as this is the best chance for an equal conflict with them; and then, before reinforcements can be sent out against them in the Spring, to destroy all his possessions in Utah, and set out for another country.

On the envelope of this letter, it is said: Since the within was written I have learned officially, that there has been a skirmish, in which Col. ALEXANDER's troops captured three or four Mormons—two by the name of HICKMAN, and the other a Maj. TAYLOR, of the Mormon soldiery.

The St. Louis *Democrat* adds:

"Monsieur MAGEAU reached here last evening, just forty days from Salt Lake City. He reports having met the Government trains blocked up in the snow—the cattle dying, and the officers and men gloomy and despondent. The Mormons were making the most active preparations to repel the troops. BRIGHAM YOUNG had stated in public council that he would harass the United States forces and keep them out until they received recruits enough to overpower him, and then after burning the city, he would lead his people into the mountains."

The *Democrat* has also an article exposing the mismanagement of the Expedition, and setting forth the difficulties to be encountered:

"The expedition is the premeditated murder of brave men—the sacrifice of thousands of lives to a mere political complication. Had the 'Army of the West' started when their presence was called for—had it been composed of troops suited to the emergency—had their advance into the valley of the Salt Lake been chosen with any military sagacity, we should have been in receipt of news telling of a territory tranquillized, and a nest of usurpers brought to recognize their constitutional obligations, instead of lamenting the perilous condition of our soldiers.

But what is the spectacle? A detachment, with a wagon to each man, and ten horses to each wagon, is sent forward to pioneer the way. In the advance guard is the military chest of the army, together with three-fourths of their ammunition, and this train of sixty wagons, as we now learn, is cut off by the Mormons. If the Government had only sent on the arms in advance, also, the work would have been completed. A United States army would have been encamped amid the snows of the South Pass, without a bayonet and without a cartridge.

The blooded horses and worn-out mules which accompany the expedition cannot live through the Winter. If sustained by government forage, it will be upon corn at ten dollars a bushel; if they live on pea-vines, not one in a thousand will survive till Spring. Only the wreck of an advance guard will be left to tell where the 'Army of the West' wintered."

From the Western Dispatch, extra, Dec. 2.

By the arrival of an express from Ham's Fork, sent in by WADDELL, RUSSELL & Co., and also bearing Government dispatches, we have much later news from the Plains than that which has been published. The expressman, Mr. STEPHEN T. RANNABARGER, who was wagon-master of the train of Messrs. WADDELL, RUSSELL & CO., which was destroyed by the Mormons, left Ham's-Fork about 1 o'clock on the morning of Nov. 1, and arrived in this city this evening.

Mr. RANNABARGER had charge of the cattle of the destroyed train of WADDELL, RUSSELL & Co., but having only nine men they were attacked by about seventy-five Mormons within two miles of Colonel ALEXANDER's command, and the cattle taken from him. He informs us that the Mormons had burnt the grass in every direction, and that the Government stock was starving and freezing to death at the rate of fifteen or twenty per day. This is the more seriously felt, as the horses attached to the battery are from this cause already inadequate to the service required of them.

The news from Salt Lake, received up to the time of the departure of the express, fully confirms the news already received of the determined resistance of the Mormons. All of the mountain passes are strongly fortified, at each of which is stationed 40 or 50 men, who in their position are well able to stop the further approach of our troops during the Winter.

Col. ALEXANDER had taken three Mormon prisoners, among them a brother of the notorious murderer, W. H. HICKMAN. It was the custom of the Mormons to keep a party of camp followers constantly in the rear of the troops, for the purpose of getting all the stock left behind as strays, &c. A file of soldiers were concealed in a ravine to capture one of these parties, and a single man sent out as a decoy. The Mormons readily took the bait, and were led in pursuit of the single soldier to the ambush, when the soldiers fired, killing one and taking the three prisoners before mentioned.

Col. JOHNSON was met on the Big Sandy, seventy miles from Ham's Fork, having under his charge and escort all of the Government provision trains, and also the trains of the different traders, and was averaging about ten miles per day, and expressed a determination to go into Salt Lake City this Winter.

Met Col. COOK with his regiment of cavalry at Grease Wood Creek, twelve miles this side of Independence rock—was destitute of corn for his horses; would reach the camp of Col. ALEXANDER in ten or twelve days.

Forty of MAGRAW's men, belonging to the wagon-road expedition, had been mustered into service. Some of these complain loudly of MAGRAW's inhumanity toward them, alleging that they had been abandoned on the plains 78 or 80 miles from assistance, without provisions.

It was thought that all the teamsters on the road would be mustered into service.

JESSE JONES was a prisoner in Salt Lake City, enjoying the freedom of the place, but restricted from going beyond its limits.

The Mormons say that they will fight to the death in defence of their city, if the troops attempt an entrance this Winter, and that in the Spring they would burn the city and go to the mountains, where they have provisions to last them for four or five years.

Mr. RANNABARGER came through alone a distance of 1,200 miles; passed through about one hundred lodges of Indians, but was not molested; encountered much rain, sleet and snow on the other end of the roads; [illegible] two days in a snow-storm at South Pass, and [illegible] three days; from there encountered [illegible] snow before he reached Patterson Ranch. Met two out-going mails—one at Independence Rock, and the other at O'Fallon's Bluff, on the South Platte. Mr. R. will return with dispatches, leaving Fort Leavenworth on Saturday next.

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—FLOTOW's lively little opera of "Martha" was played here on Saturday night, and attracted a dense crowd of Teutons. It was inevitable that this opera should be played once "for the only time this season," and that it should be repeated on the next night for the last time. Consequently, we have "Martha" to-night. The opera has been carefully rehearsed, and although it has not been put upon the stage in a [illegible] way, it affords an agreeable relief to the [illegible] of MEYERBEER. The cast was the strongest the work has enjoyed in this City. It included the names of Mme. LA GRANGE, Mme. VON BERKEL, (late prima donna of the Broadway German opera expedition,) Herr FORMES, Herr PICANESER. Most of these singers are well known in the several *rôles* they sustained, and it is only necessary to say that they sang well. The feature of the performance was of course Herr FORMES, and once more this gentleman gave us a dramatic treat, as well as a musical sufficiency. His make-up was admirable, and his bearing hearty and full of individuality. As an actor Mr. FORMES deserves to rank with the best on the stage, and his voice in light *rôles* of this kind is wonderfully [illegible] and effective. The performance was well received, and will, no doubt, attract a fine house to-night. To-morrow there will be a special performance for the benefit of the Hebrew Benevolent Association. BELLINI's "Puritani" is the opera selected for the occasion. Herr FORMES sings the bass part.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—This favorite establishment has been converted into a Hippodramatic Theatre, and in its new career will doubtless enjoy a large share of public patronage. Such an establishment was wanted, and the admirable location of the Broadway Theatre will give it an advantage of which few other places in the City can deprive it. The season commences to-night with VAN AMBURGH's "Grand Equestrian, Zoological and Hippodramatic Company." There are a number of stars, biped and quadruped. Among the latter is a remarkable elephant, who, if he does half the funny things delineated on the bills, must be a host in himself. DAN STONE is the clown of the Circus, and will do his best to keep the house in a roar.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—The new drama called "The Poor of New-York," has proved a tremendous success, and during the past week has crowded the house from pit to dome. It will of course be the feature of the house until the public asks for something else. In the meantime it would be well for those who wish to see this exciting local work to secure seats in advance, for the rush at night time is something unparalleled in ordinary theatrical experience. It is one of those things that a manager can only be expected to enjoy.

BURTON'S THEATRE.—Mr. BOURCICAULT's comedy of "London Assurance" will be played here to-night with an unusually fine cast, including the names of Mr. CHARLES MATHEWS, Mr. BURTON, Mr. BROUGHAM and Mrs. LIZZIE WESTON DAVENPORT. The afterpiece is called "An Appeal to the Public," Mr. MATHEWS being the appellant.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—The business at this house continues to prosper under the jovial influence of the Ravels. And prosperity is always deserved at Mr. NIBLO's attractive and orderly establishment. To-night GABRIEL RAVEL appears in two comic parts, supported by ANTOINE, JEROME, and the other members of the company. The programme contains "La Fête Champêtre," the "Contrabandist," and "Medina, or a Dream and Reality." There will also be the usual performance on the tight rope.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.—The "Sea of Ice" is still the attraction at this charming houses, and promises to maintain its position until Christmas. It is announced for every night this week.

BOWERY THEATRE.—The great equestian company of SANDS, NATHAN & CO. is still the attraction here, and by its excellence fills the house nightly. The programme is filled with daring feats and challenges to the world.

NATIONAL THEATRE.—The military drama of "The Revolt in India" commences the performances to-night, followed by "O'Neal the Great" and "Comfortable Service."

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—A *pièce de circonstance*, suggested by the recent success of "The Poor of New-York," will be produced here to-night. It is called "The Rich of New-York; or, Live and Let Live." The farce of "Founded on Fact" is also on the bills.

The Brooklyn Philharmonics.

The Philharmonic Concerts in Brooklyn are a decided success, for this year at any rate. The second one, which was given on Saturday evening, was well attended and went off well. The Athenæum room is a pleasant concert-room, and well adapted in size to the reduced number of the orchestra, which numbers only forty, but of the best performers. The selection for Saturday evening embraced Mendelssohn's Fourth Symphony, BENNETT's "Naiaden" overture and the overture to "Der Freischutz," besides airs from "Traviata" and "Lombardi" executed by Mlle. CAIROLI. Moreover Mr. HOFFMAN played on the piano and Mr. BURKE on the violin, and what would the man be who would not say that all those would make a good concert? The symphony pleases us better than any other of MENDELSSOHN's works, though perhaps the adjectives in the description of it given on the programmes, from the pen of Mr. MACFARREN, may be rather too thickly laid on. We listened to it with great pleasure, especially the Andante, which was finely executed. The minuet movement was encored. Mr. HOFFMAN on an encore played a beautiful piece of his own, with double notes repeated continually. We hope to hear him play it again. Mr. HOFFMAN and Mr. BURKE played an Andante from BEETHOVEN's Sonata for violin and piano, with which probably we ought to have been satisfied, but we would have liked to hear Mr. BURKE by himself. The singing did not seem to us to come up to the excellence of the rest of the concert. The overture to "Der Freischutz," with its beautiful horn music and its sweet-thoughted clarionets, closed the programme, and we have never heard it played more satisfactorily. And so the Brooklyn people separated, rejoicing that they had not to cross the ferry, and elated with the consciousness of a Philharmonic Society of their own. The next concert is announced for Jan. 30. We see on the programme for that occasion BEETHOVEN's Seventh Symphony, the overture to "William Tell" and an overture by REITZ, never before performed in this country.

Later from Northern Mexico.

POLITICAL DISTURBANCE AT TAMPICO.

From the N. O. Picayune.

By the steamship *Atlantic*, from Brazos Santiago, we have three weeks' later intelligence from the Northern States of the neighboring Republic. All was quiet, except at Tampico, where a singular "treasonable attempt" was made on the 15th ult. The *Ranchero* gives the following particulars:

General MORENO, together with several of the officers of the garrison and some of the city authorities at Tampico, were invited to attend a *fête*, the evening of the 15th, given by Don EULOGI GAUTIER VALDOMAR and others, with the most treacherous motives. While they were feasting the cry was heard, without, of "*Religion y fueros!*" raised by some of the soldiers of the garrison and the *cargadores* on the wharf. The guests participating in the banquet were immediately imprisoned.

Some of the townsmen, however, soon succeeded in liberating them, so that order was soon restored. Don VALDOMAR was at the head of this riot, and was killed by one of the sergeants whom he had caused to revolt. The *Ranchero* says: "Thus did the man end his ominous career, who had caused so much human blood to be shed to wash away the obstacles on the road to a high position which he never lived to attain."

The "attempt" would seem to be only another chapter in the political troubles of that distracted State. The reactionary party have doubtless taken their recent defeat with less resignation than at first believed.

The recent complaints of contraband importations, *via* the Rio Grande, have produced the desired effect at the capital; and the Mexican Consul at Brownsville has given publicity to a circular from the Ministry of Finance on the subject.

Hereafter, "no goods coming from the frontier shall be received at the interior Custom-houses of the State or capital of the Republic, without having previously proved the place whence they proceeded, not only by showing the usual permit, (*guia*,) but also by a certificate from the Custom-house that may have issued the same, wherein shall appear a copy of the invoice from their respective day-books, specifying the goods to be conveyed, under pain of seizure."

The boot and shoe manufacturers in Massachusetts consider their business prospects as brightening. Their orders are very few, but those few are encouraging, and besides it is easier to obtain money on good notes than for many months past.

NEW BOOKS.

As the holiday season approaches, the holiday books, without which the season would lack one of its greatest charms, begin to make their appearance. But these beautiful buds of promise are not so numerous as they usually are, or as they would have been but for the "pressure;" if they are not so numerous, however, as they have ordinarily been, they are quite as beautiful, and, perhaps, more so, for the art of illustration in book-publishing is one of the most progressive and improving of all the manufacturing arts. There is a prodigal bestowal of genius upon some of the illustrated works of the present season, which would have been regarded as marvellous only a few years back, while now such things are of common occurrence. It is only necessary to compare one of the illustrated poets of the past year or two with the illustrated editions of Scott, Moore and Byron, or even of Rogers' famous *Italy*, to be convinced of the great strides which have been taken in the art of book ornamentation. We are by no means sure that literature gains anything by this extrinsic embellishment of books; but art does, and many books are sold with pictures which could never be sold without. The only cause of regret with us, on examining the splendidly illustrated volumes of the present and the past season, arises from the circumstance of there being no native productions among them, so far as the illustrative arts are concerned. In the palmy days of the annuals, a quarter of a century ago, our artists vied with those of England in the embellishment of gift books; but now, nearly all our illustrations are executed abroad, and with the growth of the country, and the enormous increase of the book business, the art of book illustration is constantly diminishing on this side of the ocean. We cannot approach the English either in paper, printing, designing or engraving. Half a century ago, when Joel Barlow published his magnificent illustrated edition of the *Columbiad*, he had the work executed in London, and now our poets are still sent across the Atlantic to be fitly beautified. Longfellow has already been superbly illustrated in London, and this year we have Bryant and Poe served up in a similar style.

Among the British standard poets who have been illustrated the present year are Campbell and Bloomfield.

Messrs. Appleton & Co., publish exceedingly beautiful editions of *Gertrude of Wyoming*, and the *Farmer's Boy*, both of them being full of capital passages for the purposes of the artist. Since Tennyson began to be the fashion, it must be confessed that the once popular Gertrude has been cast into the shade, but the romance of Wyoming will always have a charm for American readers. As to the *Farmer's Boy*, it is too much of an agricultural poem ever to have a great popularity, but its homely descriptions of rustic life in England afford fine themes for wood-cut illustrations, and there is that British sturdiness about it which is always grateful to the descendants of Britons. The illustrations to the *Farmer's Boy* are thirty in number, engraved on wood by the best English artists, from drawings by Birkett Foster, Harrison Weir and G. E. Hicks. The text is printed on the finest tinted paper, with a polished surface like ivory.

Gertrude of Wyoming is of a higher order of illustration, as the theme deserves, but of a similar style. The engravings are by the Brothers Dalziel, and the drawings, thirty-five in number, are by Birkett Foster, William Harvey, Harrison Weir, Thomas Macquoid, and Thomas and Daniel Dalziel. The art of wood engraving has never been carried to a higher point of excellence than in the exquisite illustrations of this lovely volume.

Bryant's poems are illustrated in a volume of 350 pages, in a style similar to *Gertrude*, but by a greater number of artists. The illustrations are 71 in number, and, besides the artists whose names appear in the *Gertrude*, we have the eminent ones of F. R. Pickersgill, J. Tenniel, J. R. Clayton, G. Duncan and E. Duncan. There is no American among them. The portrait of the poet, from a drawing by Lawrence, is quite unworthy of the volume; it has no value whatever as a portrait, and conveys a totally erroneous idea of the original. Bryant abounds in descriptions of natural scenery, and the work of illustrating his poems must have been a labor of love to such an artist as Birkett Foster, who may claim to be the master of a new school of landscape art. Some of his drawings in this beautiful volume are perfect gems of their kind. The embossed and gilded binding of this volume is a novelty, and exceedingly beautiful.

Very similar in illustration, for very nearly the same artists have been employed, is the superb volume published by the Harpers, entitled the *Poets of the Nineteenth Century*. This is the work which was published last year in London, but the compiler of the poems, Rev. Robert Aris Willmott, having by some odd oversight neglected to give any specimens of American poetry, Mr. Evert A. Duyckinck has patriotically come forward, and by the exercise of his fine taste has supplied the deficiency. The *Poets of the Nineteenth Century*, published by the Harpers, is therefore, a great improvement upon the original work, but it is not alone in the addition of American poems that its value is enhanced, but in the addition of a large number of new illustrations. The only perceptible inferiority to the English edition is in the quality of the paper, which lacks the ivory surface of the original volume. Several English poems have also been added by the American Editor. This noble volume contains 613 pages, and is illustrated with 131 wood engravings.

A very different style of book is the *World-Noted Women*, by Mrs. Mary Cowden Clarke published by Appleton & Co., and having boldly printed on the paper envelope, "The most elegant volume ever produced in America." The world-noted women whose lives are given as the "types of womanly attributes" by Mrs. Clarke, commence with Sappho and terminate with Florence Nightingale. The illustrations are in the old style of steel-plate engraving, and the text is printed on fine white paper. The portraits are, of course, mostly purely imaginative; indeed, the only authentic one is that of Florence Nightingale. The portrait of Pocahontas is very little in accordance with the Indian type. The engravings are by eminent British artists from designs by C. Staal. Though it is published in New-York, we cannot pride ourselves upon it as an American production. Mrs. Clarke is an Englishwoman, and the artist who illustrates it is a German. It is American enterprise, however, that has brought it out and presented it to the public. In the binding and general "getting up," it is among the most elegant specimens of book-publishing.

Otto Speckter's *Picture Fables*, with rhymes from the German of Hey, is an admirable book for children, published by the Appletons. In point of artistic excellence, its merits are equal to either of the illustrated works we have already noticed; but it is also perfectly adapted to the minds of children. Like the others, too, it is a wholly foreign production: the drawings were made on the block by the German artist, and cut by the brothers Dalziel. One of the best characteristics of all these embellished books is the entire absence of everything of a gaudy or a meretricious nature. The illustrations are of the highest order of art, pure creations of the imagination embodied by the legitimate means of art. The effect of such works is elevating and purifying, and their moral influence is healthful and stimulating. That enervating voluptuousness which was common to most of the gift books of the past twenty-five years has given place to a purer and more legitimate style of artistic expression, which betokens a radical change not only in the motives of artists, but in the poetic appreciation and popular taste.

The Harpers have published Dr. Livingstone's great work on Africa, in a handsomely illustrated volume of 730 pages. The title of the work is: *Missionary Travels and Researches in South Africa, including a Sketch of Sixteen Years' Residence in the Interior of Africa.* But it is something more than the title promises, as will always be the case with every good book. Doctor Livingstone gives a brief but highly interesting and touching account of his early history. His early boyhood was spent in a cotton factory in Glasgow, and he paid for his education out of his surplus earnings. It may encourage other boys who think their fate a hard one, because they are not born to wealth and indolence, to know that Dr. Livingstone says: "Looking back now on that life of toil, I cannot but feel thankful that it formed such a material part of my early education; and, were it possible, I would like to begin life over again in the same lowly style, and to pass through the same hardy training." The original intention of this excellent man was, in obtaining a diploma as an M. D., to embark for China as a missionary physician; but he was prevented from accomplishing this benevolent object by the breaking out of the opium war. He was induced to direct his thoughts to Africa, and after a course of theological studies to prepare him for a missionary in that dark field, he started for Cape Town in 1840, and arrived at that port in three months from setting sail from England. He immediately proceeded to the interior by way of Algoa, and remained in the very heart of Africa from 1840 to 1856. The result of his explorations, discoveries, and the observations he made on his journey from Loanda on the west coast across the dark continent, down the River Zamberi to the Eastern Ocean, we have in the volume before us. It is a larger amount of interesting and important information respecting Africa than any one individual has ever before contributed to the stock of human knowledge. Doctor Livingstone is not a book-maker, but his style is that of an easy writer, and his frank and unambitious narrative, crowded as it is with fresh and varied incidents, with facts that are as entertaining as they are novel, forms the most piquant and instructive reading that has been given to the world in many a day. Literary employment does not appear to be altogether congenial to our author, who says he found traveling much easier than writing. He says, "I think I would rather cross the African Continent again than undertake to write another book." We are sorry to hear it, for if literary labor is so distasteful to him he will not be likely to give us another volume. It is a remarkable thing for an African traveler, after sixteen years of exposure to the dangers and discomforts of lions, hippopotami, Caffres, droughts, hunger, flies, crocodiles, and all manner of venomous insects and reptiles, to prefer encountering them again to narrating, at his leisure, for the benefit of mankind, the wonders he has seen. He is, in more respects than one, a most remarkable traveler. Doctor Livingstone's volume is a bulky one, but it has as little superfluous matter as was ever found in a traveler's book. The volume is well illustrated with wood-cuts and maps.

Laying down the richly stored and deeply interesting work of Doctor Livingstone, we took up by accident another book of travels in all respects its antithesis. Doctor Livingstone writes from the necessity he is under of communicating to the world the information he has gained after years of patient toil and self-denying privations. Our present writer wrote from a necessity, perhaps as pressing, but of a very different nature. He is boiling over with self conceit, he has nothing whatever to tell, but he is impatient to be heard. We are sorry to say he is a countryman of our own, and, like Gratiano, talks an infinite deal of nothing, but we cannot continue the parallel by saying he has but two grains of wheat in a bushel of chaff, for he has no grains of anything that we have been able to discern in all his chaffing. The book we have open before us is entitled *Young America in Wall-street*, by George Francis Train," and his publishers are Derby & Jackson, of New-York. *Young America in Wall-street* is suggestive of both Wall-street and Young America, but we find nothing of either in the volume with this title. It does not appear that Mr. Train was ever in Wall-street. There is considerable trumpery about Banks, but there is no evidence that the author has any knowledge of their machinery or influences. The greater part of the book is composed of letters which appear to have been written from various parts of Europe, and addressed to the editor of a New-York daily paper. Whether they were ever published in its columns or not we do not know. The style of Mr. Train is rhapsodical, flashy, and, as he calls it himself, sky-rocketty, though sky-rockets do soar very high and are very brilliant when they explode. In these respects we cannot discover any particular resemblance between Mr. Train's style and the objects he likens it to. He never soars, and his explosions are never brilliant. Oddly enough, Mr. Train fancies he is an imitator of Carlyle. We should never have suspected such a thing if he had not said it himself. "Carlyle criticizes," says Mr. Train, "he never creates. If Carlyle takes such liberties, why should I be censured for following his example." Though Mr. Train appears to fancy himself the very incarnation of the Young-American idea, we beg leave to assure him that he is as old-fashioned in his thoughts and manners as any antiquated old fogy. He imagines the world is going to ruin, that we are always just on the eve of a crisis, and that the whole machinery of civilization is liable to be smashed because affairs have not gone altogether prosperously with himself. There is nothing young in Mr. Train's book, not even his empty pretensions, and even all his jokes are old. The true type of Young America is the modest, self-confident and persevering man of business, the hard student, the patient investigator, the devotee of science. Doctor Kane, Colonel Fremont, and men of a similar stamp, are the types of Young America—the young men who perform great actions, and not the sputterers in print. But Mr. Train has at least one merit; there is nothing vicious about him but his style, and his book is not likely to do anybody the slightest harm.

Mr. James Parton, having written the biography of Horace Greeley, and given the world every possible fact connected with the history of that remarkable person, turns round to find a character in all respects his antagonist, upon whose life he may again employ his pen. He succeeds to a miracle by grasping at Aaron Burr. It would not have been possible to hit upon a subject so directly the opposite of Greeley as Burr; and, strange as it may appear, Burr was greatly in need of an honest and pains-taking biographer. No American has ever been more written about, and yet there has never been a satisfactory biography of Aaron Burr. Abundance of excellent material existed for the formation of such a work, but the subject seems to have been a repulsive one to American authors. Mr. Parton, happily, has taken it up in the spirit of a student, first to make himself master of the subject, and then to present it to his reader entirely free from the distortions of prejudice or over-zeal. He is a cold-blooded dissecter, but a zealous lover of facts. What he aims at is to give a perfect view of the man whose history he has undertaken to write, and, if he has not perfectly succeeded, the fault lies in his too close adherence to fact. It is possible to have too near a view of an object to properly comprehend its character. Mr. Parton has given us all that need be known about Burr to form a correct idea of the man, and after reading his biography we suspect that the popular idea of his character will not be materially changed. An historical character, once fixed, can never be changed. Horace Walpole attempted to create doubts as to the correctness of the popular idea of Richard the Third, but without in the slightest degree destroying the character which Shakespeare has created of the crooked-back tyrant, and Froude, the historian, has satisfactorily demonstrated that bluff King Harry, the wife-killer, as Cobbett calls him, was a noble-minded prince, of a deeply religious nature, and one of the greatest monarchs that has worn the English Crown. But still the popular idea of bluff King Hal remains unchanged.

Mr. Parton contents himself in giving, with faithful minuteness, all the facts of Burr's history which his patient industry has enabled him to gather; he has arranged them in methodical order, and narrated them in a clear, concise, and sometimes eloquent, style; but he confesses, at the close, his inability to analyze them so as to give a portrait of the man. We have his exact dimensions, the color of his complexion, the fashion of his dress, the peculiarities of his gait, the manner in which he talked, the style in which he wrote, how he made love, how he treated his friends and dealt with his enemies, where he traveled, with whom he associated, the deeds he performed and the aims he attempted, the offices he filled and how he filled them, how he lived and how he died,—and by the help of these elements, every one must form his own image of that strange, mysterious being, Aaron Burr. He will be better known by the aid of Mr. Parton's biography, but hardly better understood. He will still be a mystery and a puzzle. Jefferson, who must have known him thoroughly, says "he was a great man in little things, while he was really small in great ones." There must have been a good deal of truth in this sarcastic judgment, for a man could not have played so important a part in the formation of our Government as Burr did, and have left so little of himself to posterity, if he had been anything more than a mere ceremonial. His daughter thought him the greatest man that had ever lived, and looked up to him with superstitious reverence and affection. He inspired women, but not men, with that feeling. It was his greatness in little things which they could appreciate, while his littleness in great things they could not discern. Jefferson must have been right.

But the character of the man is something apart from the merits of his biography. We can do no more in this brief allusion to the book than to express our conviction that Mr. Parton has performed a most important and acceptable labor in furnishing the public with this comprehensive yet compact history of one of the most noted men our country has produced. The work is entitled *Life and Times of Aaron Burr*, and published by Mason Bros.

TRAVEL IN EGYPT.

Ruins and Scenery of Far Syene---Adventure with a Lady.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Cairo, Egypt, March.

I do not think there can be found anywhere on the surface of this earth a spot full of more strange and startling interest than Assouan. The great river which has been vexed and troubled in the pass among the hills, and has foamed and fretted around the thousand rocks that lie in its course, rushes out under precipitous banks and flows by the beautiful island of Elephantina and the ruins of Old Syene, and then on by "castle and crag" into the great, broad valley of the land of Egypt. Here was the limit of the ancient world, to which the minds of men turned as ours now turn to the icy barriers of the North and South. Here they builded palaces and fortresses, to keep back the incursions of the barbarians of the unknown Southern deserts. In ancient times the place was therefore one of great interest, and it is so now, because of the remains of ancient grandeur that lie on the bank of the unchanging Nile. Near to the village are the quarries from which were cut the obelisks, and the granite masses that were hewn into statues of men and lions, and the columns that now adorn the temples of Rome and Stamboul, and that lie thickly strewn among the ruins of all old cities on the shore of the Mediterranean. In fact, there is no city of eminence in the route of the Eastern traveler, nor any ruin of ancient glory, in which he does not pause in wonder and awe before some stupendous stone, cut from the quarries of Far Syene. Rome is full of them, and every piazza in the Eternal City is ornamented with them, while the lofty arches of St. Peter's rest here and there on columns of Egyptian granite from these same hills.

In one of the quarries lies an obelisk hewn out but never removed. Perhaps the King who ordered it died before it was erected, and it was left as a monument of his intentions. It suffices to show how such things were done, and travelers for three thousand years have looked on it lying in massive grandeur, the relic of an age of giant men or giant intellects.

Few points can be found in which the works of different ages are lying in such proximity, and here the proximity is the sad union of common ruin. Yet high, strong and firm over all, here as elsewhere, the works of the old Egyptians laugh to scorn the works of Greeks and Romans, and look up to the sun and stars from among the wrecks of later and degenerate years. Nor is it alone of very ancient days that the ruins are here. For all time Syene has been an outpost of the world, and the followers of Mahommed esteemed it such no less than the Romans.

And here they lie by myriads. For miles around the miserable village on the sandy plain are the monuments of the dead servants of the prophet. It is the largest and most desolate burial-place in the world. The stones are carved with inscriptions in every style of Arab and Cufic characters, relating the virtues of the dead and the grief of the living, who are themselves long since dead and buried in the same sand. The desert appears to have rested quiet around this vast cemetery, and the rolling sands have not covered the graves.

I reached the outskirts of the cemetery as the sun was going down. Weary with my walk from Philæ, I threw myself down once more on the sand by the side of an Arab grave, and read, or thought I read, the story of a young man who died and was buried in the year of the Hegira, 1083, and whose dust was still below. Again, as often before, I fell into a dream whereof the characters were the successive races of men that had swept over this plain. From this dream I was aroused on this wise:

I have said that I was lying on the sand by a grave. Doubtless my dress was somewhat Arabic, and my appearance was not a little so, as I lay there, with my gun by my side, on the sand, and a pistol in my hand, with which I had been practicing shots at the huge vultures which were flying about me. My Arab boy, with praiseworthy nonchalance, had curled himself into a black ball under the lee of another gravestone, where he dreamed sleeping while I dreamed waking. A soft light stealing over the hills and into the valley where I lay, lent an additional solemnity to the scene in the valley, which was always sufficiently sombre. At this moment a lady and gentleman came out of the gate of the city or village, and riding over the sand hills immediately toward me, approached with the intention of passing on toward the desert. That they were travelers was of course manifest and I judged rightly in supposing that they were Europeans who had come up to Assouan in their boat, and were taking an evening ride out of the village. The lady rode on horseback—a donkey is more usually the selection of a lady in Egypt, both for comfort and safety. The Arab horses are suppressed thunderbolts, ready to burst away at a moment's notice. They were coming along at an easy pace when I raised my head. Whether it was my bearded face, or my pistols, or my general appearance, I know not, but they thought themselves in the hands of the Phillistines, and wheeling their horses, were off in an instant. The lady had never been on such an animal before. At the third leap he was at full speed, and she frightened out of her wits. Drawing her rein tight, a motion that an Arab horse can never stand, she threw him on his haunches, all in a heap, and then obeying the usual order of a seaman who wants a sail to come down by the run, she "let go all," and came down on the sand as gently as if she intended it.

I don't know what were her ideas, or what horrible visions of Arab captors she had at the moment. The gentleman was riding on like a whirlwind. He had let go his reins and was holding on by the high pommel of his Turkish saddle with both hands, while the horse was going like lightning. I understood his difficulties. My own first attempts at Arab horses had been much like his. But I, of course, hastened to the rescue of the lady, who lay on the ground awaiting her fate. Long before I reached her her dress assured me that she was neither English nor American, and I made up my mind to try the effect of a little Arabic. Very little indeed, for I knew mighty little, but enough to be able to talk Arabic and nonsense mingled. So I advanced politely and addressed her in guttural. But my politeness was thrown away. How can a man be polite with an Arab shirt and tarbouche, red pointed shoes, and an uncombed beard of a year's growth? She sat on the ground and looked at me and at the fast receding form of her protector, surrounded by clouds of dust. Her face was not bad—on the whole it was pretty. She was somewhere over twenty years old, but no man can venture to guess within twenty years of the age of a well-dressed European lady. She told me afterward that she never dreamed of my being anything but one of the natives. They are of all colors here—white, black, red and mixed. She addressed me in German. It was as unintelligible to me as my Arabic to her. It was not a little amusing to see her look of terror as she talked the northern guttural in a trembling voice in reply to my southern. I was disposed to continue the deceit, but it was too painful, and yet I did not like to lose my new character so instantly, and I soothed her by sending my boy for her horse, and pointing to it by signs, directing her to mount. I was unwilling to risk a word of any other language lest she should find me out. So as she gathered courage I helped her to mount, and by the time she was in her saddle she was fully reassured, and at this moment her attendant, who proved to be her husband, returned. He had not regained command over his horse till he reached the gate of Assouan. He rode up boldly enough, for he was no coward, and he had turned to run only as a prudent resort when in company with a lady. Finding her safe, and that I was inoffensive, he fell into her error, and they rode along slowly back to the city while I walked by their side. But they were undeceived on the way, for some dragoons having heard that I was walking down, informed the Governor who had come down to the boat to pay his respects to the firman of the Viceroy, which we had shaken at him on our way up. The Pacha immediately sent for his horses, and when within a half-mile of the gate, I met a troop of a half-dozen mounted men and two led horses, which were sent out for my use. My European friends looked with some astonishment at this display, and glanced at me and at my shabby dress, and then at the cavalcade, with no small wonderment. But, when one of the attendants addressed me in English, their astonishment knew no bounds.

"What—do you speak English," said the lady herself, using French, with an excellent accent.

"A little," said I, "seeing that it is my father tongue."

"You are English?"

I laughed outright. "No."

And mounting a horse, I fell in by her side, and it took a half mile of guessing before she thought of America, and asked me if I were a Yankee.

The bank of the river at Assouan presented a gay appearance. I have forgotten the number, but something like a dozen travelers' boats lay there, loaded with flags, and the shore was covered with groups of Europeans and Americans, surrounded by naked Nubians and picturesquely-dressed Arabs.

We passed the evening in exchanging calls, and a more brilliant appearance that shore never presented. At 9 o'clock we illuminated our boat as we had done several times before. Every spar and rope was hung with colored lights, and we had an exhibition of fireworks, followed by a grand salute of artillery. That is to say, we fired all the guns and pistols we had on board, and the other boats took it up, and for an hour there was an incessant rattle of fire-arms that rang across the river, and among the ruins of Elephantina, and far up the rocky chasm, out of which the lordly river issued. And then all was still, and silence resumed its sway over the fallen columns, and crumbled arches of what was once the most glorious city of Africa, and the owl sat undisturbed on the grand gateway of the great Alexander.

Next morning the wind was blowing freshly, and I could not resist the temptation of again visiting the island of Elephantina, as well to see its ruins as to see the graceful Nubian girl that we had found there on our way up the river.

I believe that every traveler on the Nile who has written of his travels has seen a similar specimen of beauty on this island, or else at Philæ, and I had always supposed it to be a traveler's story. But we had verified it on our upward trip, and although we had but an hour in the early morning we determined to try for a sight of her again, and so pulled across the river.

She was there as before, waiting for us, with her small array of antiques and Nubian baskets, and as before she was timid, and would not allow either lady or gentleman to approach her. She sold her trinkets through the other girls, and she would bound away literally like a startled deer when we advanced a step towards her. Her eyes were bright and flashing, her form perfect grace, her foot and ankle inimitable. She wore the Nubian dress of the unmarried girls—nothing but the strip of leather around her waist, with its short fringe; otherwise she was naked, but her skin was black as ebony, and polished so that it shone like marble. I forget who it is that has remarked on the difference between a naked savage and a naked person in civilized life. Certainly she seemed statue-like, and we felt no more shame in looking at her than one does in Rome in wandering through crowds of marble women, with less drapery than she had. But six months among people who go half or quite naked, changes our ideas of such things not a little.

We remained a short time on the island, saw the Gateway of Alexander for the last time, and returned to Assouan, and sailed on our downward voyage, exchanging salutes with every boat as we passed them.

The will of the late George W. Custis directs that all his slaves, some 200 or 300, shall be set free within the next five years, leaving it to his executors to provide the necessary funds from his estate to remove them from the Commonwealth.

Notes on the Progress of Science.

Improvement in Cartridges.—An improvement is chronicled relating to cartridges for fire-arms, whose bore is entirely formed of a number of circular grooves. It consists in the arrangement, side by side, with their axis on the same circle, of several balls of cylindro-conoidal or other partly cylindrical form, of a size to fit the grooves of the bore, the number of balls being equal to the number of grooves, so that every groove may receive a separate ball. The balls are also separated by a partition piece of paper or other material for the purpose of preventing their union by fusion when the charge explodes, which, without the partition piece, would sometimes occur when lead balls were used. When a ball-cartridge, constructed in this manner, is fired from a gun of straight bore, it is found that the balls will scatter very slightly—that is, they will be confined within a circle of about two feet six inches in diameter when projected to the distance of three hundred paces, thus being very destructive. By giving the grooves a twist the balls will scatter less.

Burning Fluids.—Many persons suppose that camphene is an explosive burning fluid, but this is a mistake. Camphene is simply rectified spirits of turpentine. Its vapor, mixed with a certain portion of air, is, no doubt, explosive, but not the the fluid. The common burning fluids, known by the name of phosgene, &c., which burn with a clear flame, emit but little smoke, and are so cleanly to use in lamps, are composed of alcohol and turpentine. Were it not that this hydro-carbon compound fluid is so volatile, so liable to assume the gaseous state, become saturated with the oxygen of the atmosphere, and thereby rendered dangerously explosive, it would be preferred to all other fluids for artificial illumination. But dangerous though it is, and notwithstanding the great number of accidents which have taken place from its use, it goes on superseding all kinds of oils with astonishing rapidity.

Use of Coal on Railway Locomotives.—For burning either anthracite or bituminous coal in locomotives on railways, Winan's boiler is now considerably used. The furnace is long and narrow, the grate being seven feet long by three and a half feet wide, the roof of the fire-box sloping backward and downward, so that most of the sloping crown sheet is fastened by stay-bolts to the outer shell of the fire-box. The grates are very heavy, there being but twelve bars in a width of forty-two inches; these are cast two together, each pair being movable by means of a bar placed at pleasure through an eye in a shank of the grate projecting out from beneath the bottom of the fire-box—each pair of grates thus receiving, in turn, a rocking or jolting movement. There is a coarse grating under the door and immediately at the back of the fire, for the purpose of admitting air. The furnace being so long, an opening with a sliding door is made in the sloping roof or crown. Through this a quantity of coal may be fed at a time, being dumped on the grate midway between the tender-door and the tube-sheet. The barrel of the boiler is 46 inches in diameter, and contains 103 iron tubes, 2½ inches in diameter, and 13 feet 7 inches long. The chimney has no obstruction other than a grating of bars 3-16ths inch wide, and 3-16ths apart, placed across the top. The exhaust pipe has the variable nozzle, and a steam-jet or blower is also provided. The boiler evaporates from 5½ to 6 pounds of water per pound of coal burned.

Coal and Wood as Fuel.—Wood generates heat more rapidly than coal; but a pound of the latter—anthracite—will evaporate three times more water than a pound of wood. As a compact fuel, coal, therefore, is the best for use in generating steam, because plenty of draft for rapid combustion can easily be obtained by a blower or a tall chimney. As wood contains a great quantity of oxygen, and anthracite coal none, less air is taken from an apartment when wood is used for fuel than when anthracite coal is used. This is the reason why the atmosphere of apartments heated with wood fuel produces, as it were, a more genial influence, and why such fuel is also more healthful for heating; also, why it requires less cold air from the outside to supply the fire.

Chemical Characteristics of Gold.—It is found by experiment that gold is not easily acted on by acidulous agents, still there are two definite oxyds of it. When gold is fed into a vessel containing aqua regia—nitro-muriatic acid—which contains free chlorine in the nascent state, it is dissolved, and a perchloride of gold formed, which is a red, deliquescent, crystalline compound, soluble in water, ether, and alcohol, and is decomposed by light and heat. When proto-chloride of tin is added to a solution of perchloride of gold, a fine purple precipitate is formed, which is used in porcelain painting, and for tinging glass a red color. Gold dissolved in nitro-muriatic acid can be precipitated by adding to it a solution of the proto-sulphate of iron; the gold subsides to the bottom of the vessel containing the solution, and forms a brown powder, which, after being washed in hot water, then digested in hot dilute muriatic acid, is again washed, and forms the pure gold employed in gilding china or porcelain ware. Silver and copper are harder than gold; hence, mixed with these metals, it produces an alloy harder than itself. The gold employed in jewelry is much adulterated—the skillful jeweler easily giving different shades of color to golden ornaments by exposing them to different chemical agents, which dissolve a portion of the copper and silver alloy, while they do not touch the gold. A solution of gold in ether applied to the surface of fine polished steel instruments gilds them—the ether being driven off with heat.

Caloric Produced by Motion.—M. Foucault, of Paris, has constructed an apparatus to demonstrate that motion produces caloric. A thick bar of iron, bent into a horse-shoe form, is converted into an electro-magnet; between its two extremities is supported a disk of copper, to which a rapid rotary motion—three hundred or four hundred revolutions a second—is communicated by the intervention of toothed gearing. So long as the horse-shoe is not electro-magnetised, the disk turns with ease; but so soon as the horse-shoe is placed in communication with a battery, and thereby converted into an electro-magnet, a great resistance to the further revolution of the disk is made manifet. If, notwithstanding this resistance, the disk is turned during a minute or so, and a thermometer be placed upon the disk, the mercury will ascend to sixty or eighty degrees, centigrade, although the toothed gearing, axles, &c., remain at the ordinary temperature.

Preservation of Wood by Chemicals.—The greatest efforts of men of science and inventors have been directed to the preservation of wood by chemical processes. To change the nature of its albumen, various antiseptic substances have been employed. The process called kyanizing consists in treating timber with corrosive sublimate. In solution it combines with the sap of the wood, and forms an insoluble compound, not susceptible of fermentation and spontaneous combustion. The wood, sawed in blocks or planks, is soaked for seven or eight hours in tanks containing a solution made up of one pound of corrosive sublimate to every five gallons of water; the impregnation can be effected in open tanks by sinking the wood, or in close tanks, where the air can be extracted by an air-pump, and the solution allowed to flow in. Another good substance for preserving wood by combining with its albumen and forming an insoluble compound, is the sulphate of copper—blue vitriol; it is applied in solution about the same strength, and in the same manner. The sulphate of zinc—white copperas—is also a good solution; about two quarts of crude pyroligneous acid, added to every gallon of the sulphate of copper solution, improves its preservative qualities. Lime is not good, as it injures the fibre of the timber, as does also alum.

Steam Slide-valves.—One of the most valuable improvements connected with the construction of steam slide-valves consists in a hollow cylinder placed within the steam chest and supported upon wheels, to run on the valve-seat or on suitable ways when the steam chest is parallel therewith. This cylinder is arranged with its axis perpendicular to the valve-seat, and is open at the end next the valve-seat to receive a piston attached to the valve; it is closed at the opposite end. This piston is of such size as only to leave a portion of the valve exposed to the pressure of the steam, said portion being of an area sufficient to receive the amount of pressure requisite to confine the valve to its seat. The valve being fitted steam-tight to the cylinder causes the unnecessary pressure that would come upon it to be received by the head of the cylinder, and transmitted thereby to the wheels which roll upon the seat or ways. It is well known that the movement of the valve is, in nearly all engines, attended with great friction; but, by the means described, it is almost entirely destroyed.

Chain for Power Press.—An invention has been patented for rendering the strength of chains available in the production of a variable power, adapted to presses and other species of mechanism. This is done by employing cone pulleys, and winding the chains upon them, just as ropes are applied; the chains, however, will not wind evenly on round pulleys, and therefore the latter must be made with angular or prismatic sides. The chain must also be so manufactured that each link shall be of the same length as the flat surface of the cone, where the link comes in contact, is wide; thus at the apex of the cone the chain links are quite small, but they are gradually lengthened until the links that wind on the base of the cone are greatly increased in size.

The Dignity of the Bench Sustained in a Letter from Judge Finn.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Sir: The article in the Times of yesterday, under the caption of "A Daniel Come to Judgment," has not escaped my attention. I beg the insertion of this communication in your journal, in a place equally conspicuous. I make this request because you state therein that the "public wanted to know" something of my "course" in bringing, as you allege, the "Judiciary office into ridicule and disrepute;" and for the additional reason that I consider myself entitled to no small share of your space, as a sort of compensation for the very thorough *basting* with which you have honored me so publicly. Your article is *intensely* personal; more mercurial and less philosophical men than I might consider it offensively so, and bluster about retraction, apology, and retaliation. I shall not fly into a passion that I have been severely handled, *abused*, by the Editor of a daily paper. It would detract from the dignity of the Bench, and I should feel that I had soiled the ermine with which the partiality of the people have clothed me. Besides this, I have seen enough of modern journalism, as it is represented by some daily presses, to know, that an Editor's *sanctum* is but little more than a magazine of ridicule, personal vituperation and denunciatory epithets, which is constantly ignited and kept constantly exploding by some new turn or shifting of mere personal dislike or hatred. Had you not "gone off" in the direction of "Judge Finn" as "A Daniel Come to Judgment" some other party must have been the victim, and the community would have been made to shudder or grin at the sight of some one, at present unknown, engaged to-day in picking up his shattered and disjointed members. So that amid much of which I might complain there is certainly this to congratulate myself upon, namely, that I have shielded from annihilation some party more sensitive and, perhaps, more deserving than myself.

With regard to the "public" which has appointed the Times, it seems from your article, its mouthpiece to whistle its wants into the world's ear, it really gives me much pleasure to let it (the "public") know my course regarding "my bringing the Judiciary office into ridicule and disrepute." as you allege. The story is brief. It lacks both tragic incident and romance.

My predecessor in office, Mr. Justice Oakley, departed this life last Summer. His death occasioned a vacancy which might have been filled by appointment by the Governor, until an election could have taken place at the last general election in November. The law requires that the vacancy for the unexpired term, when that occurs, shall be filled at the next succeeding general election. Mr. Justice Oakley's term of office will expire on the 1st January next. The people, knowing that the unexpired term *must* be filled by an election in November last, saw fit to put my name in nomination, and the result was, that I received a greater number of votes than any other candidate in the field, and, of course, was duly elected. Immediately on the result being declared I took the oath of office, and at once entered on the discharge of my duties. There is certainly nothing anomalous in this. Every Judge under the elective system goes through the same ordeal before the people, and the same formula of qualification.

You venture to express doubts in behalf of the public, whether my "course was one which became a gentleman." Prior to the declaration of my election, I did not hear that question raised. And I assure you I would not, willingly, have assumed the robes of office, had I supposed it would cast an imputation on my hitherto fair name. I have yet to learn that there is, in fact, anything in the position of Judge of the Superior Court which, of itself, should lead the community to question the occupant's gentlemanly attainments. Besides this, Mr. Editor, I must here interpose the doctrine of *estoppel*. You have no right to go *behind* the ballot-box and inquire into the workings of the machinery by which men are brought into nomination. You have been high in office yourself, and, doubtless, know how investigations of this kind would *hurt*. *Before* election it is permissible to question the fairness of a nomination; but never *after*. Success at the polls, and the absence of fault-finding before the vote is taken, raise a presumption, absolutely conclusive that the nominating machinery was fairly worked. I may, however, be permitted to say that my nomination by the people was a spontaneous, independent movement, and that, in securing it, I took no part. It was not, certainly, my fault that I was not elected by a larger plurality. It would have been, personally, highly gratifying to me could I have secured a majority over all other candidates.

In conclusion, I must be allowed to express my disapprobation of the spirit and general tone of your article. There is no use, Mr. Times, of attempting to gloss over the real grounds of your objections to my acting as a public officer. This hue and cry about the "salary," filched by me from the widow's mite, is a false issue; as is that other, raised by the allegation of my having perpetrated a fraud on the public. The charge of incompetency may be sustained or it may not. You have no evidence upon which to prejudge this branch of the case. The intimation that my rights should be exercised or not, as may suit the wishes of "several highly reputable gentlemen" is sheer nonsense, and you know it as well as I. The simple questions are:

First—Was I *legally* elected Judge?

Second—If so, what are my rights, what my duties, and what the duty of others.

As to the first proposition, no person at all familiar with law has had a doubt.

As to the second proposition, I understand clearly, my true position. In the eye of the law I am the peer of my associates, invested with the same powers and deriving them from the same sovereign authority. Until I have been guilty of malfeasance or great stupidity in the discharge of my duties, an attempted exercise of them, in the manner ordained by law and by immemorial custom, should not be lampooned by a journal claiming respectability. My duties are prescribed and patent to the world: I shall not shrink from the discharge of them. As to the obligations of others they are equally well defined. Respect for the laws of the land and for the legally constituted authorities is the sheet-anchor of this nation's hopes, and the very life-blood of every well-regulated community. If my associates have, or may hereafter, encourage manifestations on the part of others of contemptuous treatment towards me in the discharge of official duties, or indulge in such personal pleasantries themselves to gratify mere personal pique or to soothe the stings of a wounded pride, let them one and all beware. They know not how soon the precedent may return the poisoned chalice to their own lips. A first and second childhood have more than once met on the bench and stood on the same footing, and may again. As a public teacher, should not the TIMES inculcate by precept and example, principles of action which will bear the test of all time and all emergencies. Why should it raise a weapon that may hereafter fall on the heads of those whom it would now spare. It is clear that the elective judiciary must be abandoned or your teachings ignored. Very respectfully, your obedient servant, ROBERT FINN.

Judge Finn and the Superior Court.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As the great mass of the people of this City do not seem to understand the snarl into which the popular Superior Court of this City is suddenly involved, I propose to offer a few words of explanation on the subject. By the existing laws of this State, the Judiciary is elected by the people through the ballot-boxes; and these elections for Judicial officers take place at the State elections on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November every other year. The Judges of the Superior Court are elected for six years—and two of the six Judges of that Court are elected at every Judicial election. By the act of the Legislature creating this Court, which was passed in 1828, no provision was made for the filling of vacancies which might occur by death, resignation, or otherwise. But by the Constitution of this State the Governor has the power to fill all such vacancies, and the language of the law is, that he shall fill them until the next Judicial election. The judicial year commences on the first Monday of January, hence a vacuum exists between the ascertained vote of the November election, and the first Monday of January following. This fact was discovered in the argument before the Court of Appeals two years ago, in the case of DAVIES *vs.* PEABODY, for a seat upon the Supreme Court Bench. It was then argued before that Court that a single vote might make a Judge under the existing laws on this subject.

Mr. ROBERT FINN, having received at the late November election, ninety-two votes, regularly indorsed to fill the vacancy in the Superior Court, occasioned by the death of THOMAS J. OAKLEY, and that being the greatest number of votes given for this office, he is unquestionably duly elected and cannot be prevented from being a Judge and drawing his salary, which is at the rate of $5,000 a year.

The other Judges of this Court have offered to perform the services for the benefit of the widow of the late Judge OAKLEY, and the Supervisors have signified their willingness to make such appropriation of the money. But he misfortune is that neither of these bodies have the power to do anything of the kind. The whole time of the five living Judges of this Court is engaged to the people in consideration of their salaries; and the Supervisors have no power to appropriate money to the relicts of deceased persons in such cases as this. I am informed that the salary is no object with Mr. FINN, he being a young, promising lawyer, and having a comfortable patrimony, but that it is the *principle* he contends for, and the love he bears for the beauties of the elective Judiciary. He must succeed and be a Judge until the first Monday of January next. But how are the five other Judges to make their conduct in the matter acceptable to public scrutiny? They do not recognize him as their associate Judge, and still they dare not remove him from their midst. Their pride and the dignity of their Court are certainly undergoing a painful ordeal. HOMER.

Murders.

We annex a letter received from Mr. D. BALL, Postmaster at Hannegan, Rush County, Indiana, giving particulars of a shocking affair, which occurred at that place about the first of November. The murderer was BENJAMIN STOKELY, and the man murdered, LEVI SIPPY. They were cousins, and raised close together. LEVI SIPPY, some time last Fall, went STOKELY's security on a sale note, which is not quite due. STOKELY was about to leave the country, and SIPPY determined to make himself safe, so he took an officer and secured some of STOKELY's property. STOKELY left the Squire's before SIPPY and went home, and as SIPPY went home close to STOKELY's house, he met ALFRED, a brother of BENJAMIN, and stopped to tell him how bad BENJAMIN had used him, and while they were talking, BENJAMIN rode up, accompanied by GEORGE STOKELY. When BENJAMIN came up he asked SIPPY what he thought of himself, and immediately after jumped off his horse, pulled off his coat, and advanced towards him. ALFRED caught SIPPY by the coat, but he got loose from him, and GEORGE then held him until BENJAMIN stabbed him with a large knife. It was made of a piece of saw—the blade was about nine inches long. He was taken to a house close by; after some time ee told where the knife might be found, and soon after died. STOKELY escaped. GEORGE STOKELY was held over in a bond of $4,000. GEORGE is from Virginia, and a cousin of BENJAMIN's.

At Independence, Mich., on the 5th, the body of PATRICK TULLY, 62 years of age, was found, bearing marks of a murder. The skull was fractured, and several stabs were on the body. He must have been carried about 60 rods from his house and buried in his own swamp or marsh with all his clothes on, just below the surface of the swamp, in the muck. He was found, on searching by his neighbors, on Wednesday. Suspicion that foul play caused his absence from home was the cause of search being made. About 20 feet from the body were found his best clothes buried, which must have been taken from his house. Three of his sons, two of whom resided with him at home, have been arrested. One was discharged and the other two committed to await the action of the Grand Jury. The two sons and the father were the only persons living in the house, the mother and wife having died in July last. It is supposed the man was murdered in order to obtain money, which it is pretty generally known he always had in his possession. Traces of money were found in his cellar, a few pieces being found on the outside of a small hole therein, in the dirt.

In Philadelphia, on Saturday, WM. RIDGELEY was brought before Alderman ENEU, charged with the murder of his wife on the night of the 13th of October. RIDGELEY is a lazy character, leaned upon his wife for a living and money to purchase liquor. On the night of the 13th October went home in a state of beastly intoxication, and was about to carry some articles out of the house that were of considerable value to her; that she made an effort to prevent his taking them away, when a scuffle ensued, and he succeeded in getting them out and selling them. Mrs. MARY BARTON, a neighbor, heard him return at a late hour in the night, and afterwards heard the cry of murder from his wife. Mr. BARTON immediately went to her assistance, and found that RIDGELEY had assaulted his wife and struck her several severe blows on the head with an iron griddle, thereby inflicting fractures which rendered it necessary for her to be removed to the Hospital, where she died on the 17th October.

A remarkable case of female depravity is related in a letter from Ossipee, N. H. A girl, MARTHA ANN MCINTYRE, is charged with a double murder, that of a child of JEREMIAH H. WHITING, of Tamworth, and also with causing the death, by abortion, of her own offspring, she being but fourteen years of age at the time of the commission of the crime in August. The girl, who is of illegitimate parentage, had been brought up in various families, and was employed by Mr. WHITING as a nurse for his wife, (sick in child-bed,) when, as is supposed, she conceived the horrible idea of making way with Mrs. WHITING's infant and substituting her own. The girl's account of the matter was, that she took the infant from the bed, strangled it to prevent its crying, placed it in the brook, and afterwards gave birth to twins, which she buried in the woods. All this took place within the space of two hours.

A comparative statement of the condition of the Boston Banks, Oct. 14, the time of suspension of specie payments, and at the present time, shows an increase of loan of nearly $2,000,000, an increase of specie of about $2,000,000, an increase of deposits of about $4,000,000, while the circulation is $125,000 smaller.

KANSAS AFFAIRS.

Calhoun's Proclamation of the Constitutional Election.

In pursuance of a provision of the Constitution recently agreed upon by the delegates to a Constitutional Convention, assembled in Lecompton on the 5th day of September, 1857, in conformity with law, the people of Kansas Territory, in said Convention represented, have imposed upon me the duty of giving public notice that on Monday, the 21st day of December, 1857, an election shall be holden in all the counties of the said Territory, to determine whether the Constitution to be submitted for the ratification of the people shall contain a clause authorizing the introduction of Slavery into the State of Kansas under the said Constitution or not; and requiring of me, further, to appoint three Commissioners in each county of the Territory, whose duty it shall be to appoint three Judges of Election in each *existing* election district, or *such other district as may by said Commissioners be established* to enable the people to vote thereon. Now, therefore, be it known to the people of Kansas Territory, that on the said 21st day of December, 1857, polls will be opened in the several election districts of said Territory, at which the actual *bona fide* white male inhabitants resident in said Territory on said day aforesaid shall vote for or against the future introduction of Slavery into said State of Kansas in the manner following, as required by said Constitution:

The voting shall be by ballot, and those voting for Kansas as a Slave State shall vote a ballot with the words "Constitution with Slavery," and those voting for Kansas as a Free State shall vote a ballot with the words, "Constitution with no Slavery."

The judges of election are, by virtue of the authority aforesaid, required to open polls in three several precincts and appoint two clerks to keep a proper record of the votes polled, and within two days after said election, make a return thereof *to one of the Commissioners* herein appointed, whose duty it shall be, within eight days from the closing of said polls, to deliver to me at Lecompton, the seat of government of said Territory, a true statement of the votes cast at said election, and to retain a copy thereof for inspection in each of said precincts.

The Commissioners appointed in and for each county of the Territory, are required to appoint judges of election for each precinct now by law established in their respective counties, and for such additional precincts as, in their judgment they may deem advisable, and for a full, fair, and honest expression of the popular will.

The Commissioners appointed by the authority aforesaid, in the several counties of the Territory, are as follows:

In the County of Doniphan—S. P. Blair, C. B. Whitehead, B. O'Driscoll.

For the County of Atchison—V. T. Hereford, Eli C. Mason, James Adkins.

For Leavenworth County—Oliver Deifendorf, Robert Thompson, Marion Todd.

For Johnson County—T. H. Danforth, A. J. Campbell, James Evans.

For the County of Lykins—Henry M. Peck, James Beets, L. D. Williams.

For the County of Bourbon—Thos. B. Arnett, Sam'l H. Williams, John H. Little.

For the County of McGee—W. A. Frazier, T. C. Head, William Hinton.

For the County of Dorn—James M. Linn, John Lernens, W. J. Godfrey.

For the County of Linn—Briscoe Davis, Willis M. Sutton, C. L. Fleming.

For the counties of Shawnee and Richardson—Edmund L. Yates, John Martin, James Gordon.

For the County of Davis—C. L. Lanford, Fox Booth, Robert Reynolds.

For the County of Douglas—John Spicer, Wm. F. Wells, Parish Ellison.

For the counties of Breckinridge and Wise—A. J. Baker, Wm. Grimsley, H. W. Fisk.

For the County of Anderson—Samuel Anderson, James H. Howser, Ephraim Coy.

For the County of Franklin—Joseph Merritt, Jesse B. Way, Jacob Marcelle.

For the County of Coffee—Hiram Hoover, John Woolman, Hardee McMahon.

For the Counties of Madison, Butler, and Hunter—G. D. Humphries, C. Bunch, L. G. Brown.

For the Counties of Allen and Greenwood—B. W. Cowden, T. H. Bashaw, J. Johnson.

For the County of Riley—George Montague, S. B. White, J. S. Randolph.

For the County of Pottawottamie—A. J. Chapman, G. W. Gillespie, Robert Wilson.

For the County of Calhoun—Samuel Boyd, Sen., John Christy, Henry D. Ouden.

For the County of Jefferson—H. A. Lowe, James Haddox, George M. Dyer.

For the Counties of Marshall, Washington and Arapahoe—F. J. Marshall, Peter Valentine, J. P. Miller.

For the County of Nemaha—Cyrus Dolman, David M. Lecknane, A. Brown.

For the County of Brown—H. Smith, J. Whitehead, Samuel Brown.

The Commissioners aforesaid are requested to meet in their respective Counties at as early a day as practicable, and arrange the Precincts, appoint the Judges of Election, and give notice of the time and place of holding such election. J. CALHOUN,
President of the Constitutional Convention.
LECOMPTON, Nov. 21, 1857.

PROCLAMATION OF THE STATE ELECTION.

It is required by the Constitution recently adopted by the delegates to a Constitutional Convention assembled in Lecompton on the 5th day of September, 1857, that an election for Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor of State, State Treasurer, members of the Legislature, and one member to Congress, shall be chosen by the qualified voters under said Constitution on the first Monday in January, 1858, and the people of Kansas Territory, in said Convention represented, having imposed me the duty of giving public notice, by proclamation, that such election would then take place, and that returns thereof should be made to me by the judges of said election:

Now, therefore, be it known to the people of Kansas Territory, that on the first Monday of January, 1858, polls will be opened in the several election precincts of said Territory, at which the qualified voters under said Constitution shall elect a Governor, a Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor of State, State Treasurer, members of the Legislature, and one member of Congress. Said election shall be conducted in the same manner, and by the same judges appointed to conduct the election on the Constitution, on the 21st day of December, 1857, and returns thereof made to me at Lecompton, the seat of government of the Territory, within eight days of the day of said election.

It is provided in said Constitution as follows:

ELECTION DISTRICTS.

At the first election, holden under the Constitution, for members of the State Legislature, the representative and senatorial districts shall be as follows:

[Here follows a list of the districts.]

The qualified voters will, therefore, in their respective districts, elect members of the Legislature under the above apportionment. J. CALHOUN,
President of the Constitutional Convention.
LECOMPTON, Nov. 21, 1857.

The Reported Call for an Extra Session.

From the St. Louis Democrat, Dec. 9.

A gentleman who left Wyandott, Kansas Territory, on the 4th inst., reached this city, yesterday morning, and says that just before starting for the East he saw a Lawrence paper of the 3d inst., which contained a proclamation from the acting Territorial Governor, STANTON, calling for a meeting of the recently-elected Territorial Legislature, to be held at Lecompton on the 7th. This movement is, no doubt, made to anticipate the proceedings of the self-constituted provisional Governor, CALHOUN. A letter from a merchant at Leavenworth states, that should there be any interference, with the meeting of the Free-State Legislature it will be the forerunner of hot work in Kansas. If the information given above should prove correct, it looks as if a collision between the United States authority and the bravos of CALHOUN might take place.

The Kansas Settlers' Claim on Congress—Servants in Demand.

LEAVENWORTH CITY, Tuesday, Nov. 17, 1857.

General J. H. J. STRICKLER, the Commissioner appointed by our President under the act of Congress passed last February, to audit and allow the claims of those citizens of the Territory who sustained losses during the difficulties, has just closed his sessions, and states that the amount of claims proved and allowed by him is between $375,000 and $400,000. This sum is for property actually lost or destroyed. If he had allowed for other damages, such as expenses for removing, suspension of business, &c., there would have been at least $100,000 more added to the amount actually audited. This will form another very interesting subject for Congress to consider during their present session.

As I have before stated, if some of the very many poor and destitute of your city could be sent to this place and along the Missouri River, they could be supplied with places at good wages. There are in this city over one hundred families that now are in want of servant maids, and if they could be sent to us they would be earning a very good support for themselves.

OTHER QUESTIONS THAN THAT OF SLAVERY.

It is entirely untrue that the people of Kansas make no objection to the Lecompton Constitution, except in its bearings upon the Slavery question. The Quindaro *Chindowan* says:

"1. The State Capital is located at Lecompton, and can only be changed by the concurrence of two-thirds of both branches of the Legislature; or, in other words, so long as one-third of either branch can be *induced* to resist its removal, the most villainous hold in Kansas is where the laws must be made.

2. There is a long-winded circumlocution about the location and changing of County seats, to do which there must be a provisional law, and then a vote of the people.

3. The first State Legislature is authorized to contract a debt of $500,000, partly, as it was argued in the Convention, for the special purpose of defraying the expenses of the Border Ruffian war.

4. There is in the Constitution a provision for a bank, whose capital shall be $3,000,000. The Convention indulged in a freak of special legislation upon this point, which we suppose to be unprecedented in such bodies. It repealed the bank chartered by the Territorial Legislature, provided for this new bank, and located two branches north and two south of the Kaw River.

These are enough points for one week's consideration. We wonder if the people would not like to express an opinion upon one or all of them. We wonder if the nation last Fall did not understand that the popular-sovereignty doctrine would guarantee to the people of Kansas the right to act upon such questions of public policy. Or, for the blessed privilege of ridding our soil of Slavery, by a protracted struggle, were we expected to resign all claims to a participation in other matters of government?"

State of Public Sentiment in Kansas.

From the Evening Post.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 11, 1857.

Mayor ADAMS, of Leavenworth, is here, and expresses his convictions that the people of Kansas will make an armed resistance to the imposition of the Lecompton Convention upon them. Men who have hitherto counseled peace are ready to lead an opposition to that instrument. PARROT, the Kansas delegate, is well qualified, personally and from his antecedents, to support the views of free Kansas. He is about 30 years of age, of medium size, with a heavy dark beard and bright black eyes. He is a native of Camden, S. C., was "raised" in Ohio, where he served with some distinction in the Legislature, and help elect PUGH to the Senate. He has been in Kansas since 1854, and though preferring to stick to his profession of the law instead of seeking political notoriety, he took a prominent Free-Soil stand in the meetings of his neighborhood. His course so commended him to the Free-State party that they selected him as the candidate who would bring out the fullest vote of the party. The result, and the esteem in which he is held here, are the best evidence of the wisdom of their choice.

DENVER, Secretary STANTON's successor, was dispatched to Kansas some time since, to await contingencies. He was a member of Congress last session from California, and since then has been an Indian Agent. He acquired notoriety in California by a duel, in which he killed GILBERT, the editor of the *Alta California*. It was thought that his conduct was heartless and blood-thirsty in that affair by the people of California.

Mass Meeting of the Opponents of the Constitution at Topeka.

From the Topeka Tribune.

On Monday evening, the 23d inst., a mass meeting was held in Topeka to consider the present position and new features in the politics of Kansas, especially the momentous crisis obviously approaching, and the emergencies which now demand our most serious and deliberate attention. The utmost good feeling and harmony prevailed, and the unfurling of the old banner, round which the people have rallied on many former occasions, created a degree of enthusiasm seldom, if ever, before exhibited in our city. And a concord and unanimity was manifested, which argues for the future and without which the best causes fail of success.

C. K. HOLLIDAY was elected President, WALTER OAKLEY, JOHN RITCHIE, and Dr. S. E. MARTIN Vice-Presidents; and S. N. FRAZIER and GULFORD DUDLEY, Secretaries.

A Committee on Resolutions was chosen, consisting of the following named persons, to wit:

H. L. Jones, W. Oakley, Dr. G. A. Cutter, J. F. Hill, J. W. Farnsworth, S. W. Walker, J. C. Miller, L. Farnsworth, and W. W. Ross.

The Committee made the following report, which was unanimously adopted:

Believing with our revolutionary fathers that a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires a statement of the causes for our political action, we adopt the language of the immortal signers of the declaration of independence, and assert that we hold these truths to be self-evident that all men are created free and equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness; that to secure these rights governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that whenever any form of government seems subversive of these ends, it is the right of the people to abolish it and institute a new government, laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its power in such form as shall seem to them most likely to effect their safety and happiness. When a long series of abuses and usurpations pursued invariably the same object, evinces a desire to reduce the people under an absolute despotism, it is their right and their duty to throw off such government, and provide new guarantees for their future security.

The history of the present Government in Kansas is of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of a complete tyranny over us—to prove this, we submit the following facts:

It has refused its assent to a Constitution emanating from the people, under which laws wholesome and necessary for the public good were enacted.

It has forbidden our Legislature to pass laws of immediate and pressing importance, and has refused to cause other laws to be passed for the accommodation of large districts of our people, and likewise demanded that the people of these districts should relinquish their right of representation in the Territorial Legislature, "a right inestimable to them, and formidable to tyrants only."

It has dissolved a Legislature of the people for opposing with manly firmness, invasions of their rights.

It has appointed and sustained among us profligate, corrupt and partisan judges who neither administer juctice nor promote the public weal.

It has kept among us, in times of peace, standing armies, without the consent of the people.

It has combined with others to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our wishes and Constitution as well as the Constitution of the United States, giving its assent to their acts of pretended legislation.

It has imposed taxes on us without our consent, and has deprived us of a fair and impartial trial by jury.

It has altered fundamentally the form of government instituted by our fathers—falsely interpreted their statutes and inforced upon us a tyranny in contradiction of the "Nebraska bill."

It has suspended our own Legislature, and declared a spurious and foreign body invested with full power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever.

It has conspired with and aided robbers, assassins and murderers to ravage our farms, burn our towns and destroy the lives of our citizens.

It is at this time sustaining among us an army of hired mercenaries to complete the works of death, desolation and tyranny already begun with circumstances of cruelty and perfidy scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy of civilized nations.

It has protected and aided a band of ruffians and outlaws not elected by the people to any office, in the work of forming a Constitution for the State of Kansas, and taking the initiatory steps in the formation of a State Government, in its action supplanting the Territorial Legislature elected by the people in October, at the expense of every personal feeling for the public good, relying, as they did, upon the oft-repeated promises of a fair election, and the privilege of voting upon said Constitution, which privilege is now denied and no remedy allowed.

In every stage of these oppressions we have petitioned for redress in most humble terms; our repeated petitions have been answered only by repeated injury. A power whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a tyrant is unfit to exercise rule over a free people.

We have not been wanting in loyalty to the National Government—we have warned it from time to time of the attempts of its so-called Legislature to exercise an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us, and we have submitted to its dictates from time to time, at the expense of every political and personal feeling; we have reminded it of the circumstances of our emigration and settlement here; we have appealed to its native justice and magnanimity, and have conjured it by the common ties of our kindred to disavow the usurpations which would materially interrupt our friendly connections and correspondence, but it has been alike deaf to justice and consanguinity; we must therefore acquiesce in the necessity which calls for the institution of our State Government.

1. *Resolved*, By the citizens of Topeka, in mass Convention assembled, that our delegates be requested to urge the Delegate Convention, at Lawrence, on the 2d of December, to set forth the facts contained in the above, as the basis of their action, and appealing to God and a discriminating world for the rectitude of their conduct, to firmly resolve upon the institution of our State Government under the free Constitution.

2. *Resolved*, That the minions of the Slave power, in their pretended submission of the Lecompton Constitution—by submitting to the vote of the people but one article, and that article entirely superfluous, leaving the instrument as purely Pro-Slavery as the Constitutions of Texas and Georgia, and beyond the reach of the people, publish to the world for the thousandth time, that they are cowards, tyrants and traitors to the liberties of the people, and Constitution of our country. As such we brand them, and declare that they have forfeited the respect of every honest man and the protection of society.

3. *Resolved*, That we earnestly request Governor ROBINSON to call a special meeting of the State Legislature at the earliest practicable moment, and recommend the enactment of such laws as will promote the public good.

Dr. CUTLER introduced the following resolution, which was passed unanimously:

Resolved, That we recommend the appointment of a local Vigilance Committee of —— members, and we pledge ourselves to respond to the calls, and sustain the action of that Committee, whatever it may be.

C. K. HOLLIDAY, WALTER OAKLEY and JOHN RITCHEY were elected delegates to the Convention to be held at Lawrence on the 2d of December; and H. L. JONES, Dr. CUTLER, J. F. HILL, L. G. CLEVELAND and W. W. ROSS, alternatives.

On motion, voted that the Mass Convention at Leavenworth should be largely attended by our citizens.

Voted that the resolutions passed at Lawrence, at a meeting held on the 19th inst., be ratified by this Convention.

All Kansas newspapers are requested to publish the proceedings of this Convention.

C. K. HOLLIDAY, President.
S. N. FRAZIER, GUILFORD DUDLEY, } Secretaries.

Sensible Views of a Missouri Pro-Slavery Journal.

From the Independence (Mo.) Messenger.

We have not seen the Constitution which has been framed for the people of Kansas, and it may be unobjectionable, but if the Convention has a right to force a good Constitution on the people they have the same right to force a bad one on them.

Another matter connected with the doings of this Convention is the manner in which the vote is to be taken on the only question submitted to the people—the slavery clause. There is no qualification for voters on that question, only the fact of being in the Territory on the day of election. This, of course, *will invite a competition between the people of Missouri, Iowa and Nebraska to rush into Kansas at the election in the greatest numbers possible*, and as a consequence the actual residents will not have as much voice in the formation of this Constitution as outsiders. This interference of outsiders has always been the cause of difficulties in Kansas, and so long as it is kept up there will be a continued strife, because no people, worthy of freedom, will submit to laws made by others longer than they have the power to overthrow these laws.

In Kansas this has been the sole cause of all the troubles, and the welfare and the wishes of the people have been disregarded whenever they conflicted with schemes of politicians.

Reasoning from the facts as well as from the tone of the most conservative journals printed in the Territory, we are constrained to believe that unless there is a fair test at the ballot-box by the people of Kansas on the subject of the Constitution, under which they are to live, *the troubles in that Territory will be renewed with as much greater rancor and bitterness as the present population is greater than what it was during the troubles of* 1856. These troubles are the very life-blood of the Abolition Party in the States, and if they are renewed because of the refusal to submit the Constitution to the people, it will at once alienate all the Democracy in the Northern States from party fealty and throw the government of the country in the hands of the Abolitionists.

For it was only by the principle of submitting the question to a voice of the people, that the Democratic Party have been enabled to secure any of the Northern States in their vote in favor of Mr. Buchanan.

The Republicans as well as the radical Abolitionists, will of course make common cause on this question with the Free-State Democrats, hence the refusal to submit the Constitution to the people will, if sustained by Congress, lead, we fear, to worse scenes than have yet been enacted in that bloody land.

Unwise Policy.

From the Herald of Freedom.

We publish in another column the proceedings of a Convention held a few days ago at Topeka. It seems to us unwise to convene the Topeka Legislature with the view of setting in motion the State Government. We have the Territorial Legislature in our hands. Its action, if convened independent of the Governor, will carry infinitely more force with it than will the action of the Topeka Legislature. The latter is looked upon by a powerful party in the States as factional. Let us not give our enemies the advantage of such a charge against us in this crisis, when we have a stronger weapon to work with.

Secretary Stanton and the Extra Session.

From the Herald of Freedom, Nov. 28.

We are credibly informed that Secretary STANTON received a letter, on Saturday week, from Governor WALKER, written on the eve of the latter gentleman's leaving the Territory for Washington, stating in substance that he deemed it impolitic to convene an extra session of the Legislature at the present time, inasmuch as the regular session will be convened soon. It is also stated that the Governor expressed his disapprobation, in the strongest terms possible, of the Lecompton Constitution, and a friend of ours represents that he said to him, that his abhorrence of that instrument grew stronger, if possible, daily, and he had not a doubt but Congress would reject it.

In consequence of this expressed opinion of Governor WALKER, *Secretary Stanton does not seem willing to assume the responsibility of calling an extra session of the Legislature*, to meet the contingency unexpectedly thrown upon the people, although he is free to express his regret at the conclusion to which Governor WALKER has arrived.

THE WEATHER.—The weather has been excessively cold for a week past, and the Kansas River has frozen over. Teams have not been able to get across the river, unless during the middle of the day. The earth is frozen solid, but the weather is pleasant overhead.

LATER.—The weather has changed, and it is raining as we go to press.

AN URGENT REQUEST.—The members of the Council and House of Representatives of Kansas Territory are requested to meet in Lawrence, at the rooms of the Territorial Executive Committee, on Wednesday next, the 2d day of December, to remain during the session of the Delegate Convention. Let every member be present, if in his power, as his attendance is important. By order of the Committee.

ACCIDENT.—Mr. PERRY's mill, opposite Weston, Mo., was blown up on the 20th inst., and six men badly scalded, two of whom, one of them Mr. E. PERRY, were killed immediately, and three others have since died. The mill is entirely destroyed and the boiler blown to atoms.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—MONDAY, Dec. 14.

SUPREME COURT—*Circuit.*—Nos. 324, 215, 216, 357, 371, 366, 1621, 1410, 351, 235, 359, 372, 373, 374, 375, 2065, 2447.

SUPREME COURT—*Special Term.*—Nos. 56, 143, 7, 40, 51, 55, 71, 90, 91, 116, 126, 134, 137, 148, 149, 157, 180, 184, 197, 205 210, 224, 246, 250, 259, 310, 311.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. 702, 710 714, 715, 178, 511, 679, 700, 712, 719 to 723, 724, 727, 305, 490, 491, 492, 661, 543, 695, 711, 525, 684, 732, 612, 183, 61, 337, 237, 395, 581, 529, 331, 652, 281, 440, 216, 41, 621, 304, 580, 718, 420, 425, 426, 433, 422, 428, 421, 419, 418, 456.

Before Judge Brady.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Nos. 1846, 538, 539, 1486, 1659½, 1398, 1879, 1879½, 1004, 1230, 1490, 1492, 1555, 1800, 1843. *Part II.*—Nos. 1869, 1880, 1881, 1882 to 1890, 1892, 1893, 1894.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.—Dec. 12.

Judge NELSON has sent down a decision in the case of the brig *Ellen*, affirming the decision of Judge Betts in the District Court. The *Ellen*, as will be recollected, was libeled in April last on a charge of being fitted out for the Slave-trade. The principal evidence against her was statements proved to have been made by Captain Van Vechten, her master, but the truth of which Van Vechten himself denied when called as a witness. Judge Betts held that the evidence was not sufficient for the condemnation of the vessel, and dismissed the libel with costs, which decree is now affirmed. The vessel and her cargo have been in custody of the Marshal ever since she was first seized.

The following is Judge NELSON's opinion:

The United States vs. The brig Ellen and her cargo.—NELSON, C. J.—I have examined the opinion of Judge Betts in the within case, and I concur with him that the mere declarations of Van Vechten, under the circumstances stated, were not competent evidence.

Decree below affirmed.

For the United States, Mr. McKeon. For claimants, Messrs. Beebe, Dean and Donohue.

SUPREME COURT—AT CHAMBERS.—Dec. 11.

Before Hon. Justice Davies.

Application for an alternative mandamus was made by Mr. Devereux, in the cases of two dismissed policemen of the old force—Andrew J. Hebbard and James McCune. Affidavits were read. His Honor, on the ground that they were dismissed without notice of the charges, if any, against them, granted the application.

Alternative mandamus returnable on the 14th.

The Marvine and Wood Case.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—Dec. 12.

Before Hon. Justices Bosworth, Hoffman, Slosson, Woodruff and Finn.

DECISIONS.

Sheldon et al. vs. *Fernando Wood.*—This is the celebrated Wood and Marvine case, the plaintiff being the assignee of Marvine. The case came up on Saturday, on an appeal from the order at Special Term, affirming the report of the referees. Judge WOODRUFF rendered the decision o the Court. He gave a very full opinion on the various technicalities raised on the appeal. As to the general question, whether the referees found evidence to sustain their judgment, he remarked that the defendant had not overcome the evidence adduced by the plaintiffs. There was no evidence to sustain the allegation of partiality on the part of the referees against the defendant, and the Court deemed that no such partiality existed.

The judgment appealed from must be affirmed.

Shepherd Knapp vs. *The New-York and Harlem Railroad Company.*—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Henry Cary vs. *The New-York and Harlem Railroad Company.*—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Charles G. Dean vs. *Charles Chamberlin.*—Order affirmed, with costs.

James Mason vs. *Zebedee Ring.*—Order affirmed, with costs.

Joseph B. Nones vs. *Allen Woodworth.*—Order on terms.

ONE OF THE LIBEL SUITS AGAINST THE HERALD.

Wesley vs. *Bennett.*—This was an action brought by Mr. Edward B. Wesley, one of the proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, against the *Herald*. The complaint contained two distinct causes of action, on two separate libels, contained in the money articles of the *Herald*. To the first cause of action a demurrer was interposed by the defendant. On motion, it was struck out as frivolous, at Special Term. The defendant appealed.

Mr. David Dudley Field, for the defendant, contended that the article was not so clearly libelous as to make it frivolous to demur. It might bear two constructions, one of which was innocent, in which case they had a right to raise the question by demurrer.

Mr. Lyman Abbott, for the plaintiff, contended that wherever the words were ambiguous, the question as to their meaning must be submitted to a Jury, and that consequently the demurrer could not be sustained unless the words were incapable of bearing a libelous meaning, and cited a number of cases in support of his position. The decision was reserved.

SPECIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justice Slosson.

Victor P. Considerant vs. *Albert Brisbane.*—Demurrer overruled with costs, but with liberty to the defendant to withdraw demurrer and answer within twenty days upon payment of costs of demurrer.

George W. Gledge vs. *S. N. Raisbeck*—Motion for injunction denied, with $7 costs.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justice Davies.

DECISIONS.

William Radford vs. *James C. Slaight et al.*—Motion denied. No affidavit, and thus the matter set up is for delay.

The Pay of Members of the Common Council.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

SATURDAY, Dec. 12.

Before Judges Ingraham, Brady and Daly.

Jonas N. Phillips vs. *The Mayor, &c., of New-York.*—INGRAHAM, J.—The parties hereto have agreed upon a case containing the facts which they submit to the Court pursuant to the provisions of the code for judgment thereon. The plaintiff claims to recover against the defendants for compensation as a Councilman for eight days in May, 1857, and for the same services rendered by Jesse Mitchell during the same month, the latter claim being assigned to the plaintiff. The defendants refuse payment of these claims upon the ground that the provisions of the amended Charter of April, 1857, deprive the members of the Common Council of any compensation for such services after the same took effect. By the acts of April 12, 1853, and June 14, 1853, Councilmen were substituted in the place of assistant Aldermen formed, a part of the Common Council of the said City, and were entitled to the same compensation as Aldermen. The case admits that compensation to have been duly fixed at $4 for each day the Alderman should sit in the Common Council. The question then arises whether the amended Charter of 1857 deprives the members of the present Common Council of such compensation. By Section 44 of this Charter it is provided that no member of the Common Council shall receive any compensation for his services as such member. Satute laws of 1857, chapter 446. If this provision is applicable to the members in office at the time of its passage, there is no authority for the payment of compensation to the members of the Common Council. The previous part of the section 44 refers to offices under this Charter, and the defendants' counsel contends that the whole section must be construed as relating to such officers. By the 51st section of the same act it is enacted that the Mayor, Aldermen and Councilmen provided for in this act are to be elected at the first election for Charter offices to be held after its passage. I have had occasion heretofore to pass upon the provisions of this statute in the matter of Devlin, so far as the same was applicable to the present Common Council, and have held that the powers therein granted were conferred upon the present members of that body, so far as they were required for the purposes of Government to prevent an entire cessation of the powers of legislation during the year. If this construction of the Charter be correct, then it necessarily follows that the provisions of the 44th section also apply to the present members. Many of the provisions of this act have already been acted upon by the Common Council, and the Departments are now organized under those provisions. If the term "Common Council" is confined to those hereafter to be elected, then no ordinance for the organization of the Departments could be passed except by those who may be elected under this Charter, and if the act does not apply to those now in office, there is no law excluding the present Aldermen from the Courts of Oyer and Terminer and Sessions as provide in the 48th section, because the law heretofore passed therefore is repealed by that act. The Common Council itself can only exist under this Charter. All its powers must depend on the present statutes, because without organization under it there is no law which recognizes such officer as Councilman; and when the Statute provides in General Term that no member of the Common Council shall receive any compensation for his services as such member, I see no way of avoiding the conclusion that the same refers to the present as well as future members. The former part of the section is not entirely confined to future legislation. It provides for the disposition of fees now or hereafter to be provided, and where the statute is intended to apply to officers thereafter to be chosen or appointed, it is express in limiting its operation to "officers under the Charter," or "provided for by the Act." It is said that the act allowing such compensation to the members of the Common Council is not repealed. The provision of the 44th section, if applicable to the present members, would be a repeal of that statute, even if no express repeal was contained in the act had by the 54th section. All laws inconsistent with the act are thereby repealed, and if the provision above referred to applies, then the statute would be inconsistent with the New Charter, and could be expressly repealed thereby. The 55th section of the act provides that it shall take effect on the 1st of May then ensuing, also shows that the Legislature intended that its provisions should be operative in some parts at that time.

It is contended, also, on the part of the plaintiff, that the Amended Charter of 1857 is a local bill, and embraces more than one subject which is not expressed in its title, and is therefore unconstitutional.

The provision of the Constitution is, that no private or local bill shall embrace more than one subject, and that shall be expressed in the title. Art. 3, Sec. 16.

I am not prepared to admit that the act in question is either a private or local bill. It can in no sense be called a private bill. It is intended to regulate the government of a City containing a large portion of the population of the State, authorizing the City authorities to exercise powers of legislation which without it would belong to the Legislature. A private act is one of an entirely different character, relating to private and not public interests, and to individual cases, and not to a whole community.

Nor do I think such an act devolving upon others the powers which the Legislature possess for the purposes of Government can be called a local act. In the case of Conner *vs.* the Mayor, &c., 1 Selden, 285, an act was under consideration providing for the salaries of certain officers elected in the City of New-York to which the same objection was made as in the present case Judge Foot, in his opinion referring to this objection, says, "In my opinion the act is neither private nor local."

And again he says: "Regulating the amount and manner of paying the officers or a given number of the officers of a County of this State for their official services when such services are rendered in and form part of the administration and execution of the laws of this State and affect the citizens thereof who come within their range, can neither be private nor local in the view contemplated by the Constitution."

With much greater force may these remarks be applied to a statute providing for the government of a large portion of the territory and population of the State, delegating powers of legislation and authorizing the passage of laws as well as the administration of them, which in their operation affect all the citizens of the State who either in their persons come within the range, or whose property is within the limits of their jurisdiction.

Nor do I think the provisions of the statute can be said to be of more than one subject. The act was intended to provide or add to the Charter of the City. The previous charters had conferred on the Aldermen the right to sit as Judges of the Court of Oyer and Terminer and of the Sessions. In framing the new Charter as well as in the act to amend the Charter of 1840, passed April 12, 1853, it was deemed advisable to prohibit the Aldermen from any longer exercising that power, and it was proper and consistent with the other provisions of that act, and a necessary part of the new system contemplated thereby, to prohibit those who formed a portion of the City Government from exercising any longer such powers. The further provision that the remaining Judge in those Courts should hold the same without the Aldermen was only necessary as declaring what would follow from the prohibition.

If, however, there was any doubt upon this question, it is not necessary to declare the whole act void. So much of it as is consistent with the title could be sustained. Such was the decision of the Supreme Court of the Second District in The Town of Fiskill *vs.* The Plank Road Co., 22 Barb. S. C. Rep., 634, in which the first section of a statute was held to be valid, and the residue to be void, on account of the defect in the title. It was also urged that the provisions of the fifty-second section brought the statute within the constitutional objection. That section provided a punishment for bribery offered to or communicated by an officer of the City Government. It was necessarily connected with the City Charter to preserve the purity and integrity of its members or officers, and should not in my judgment be considered as a subject separate from or unconnected with a City Government. It can hardly be necessary to discuss the question whether the Legislature can take away the compensation of an officer during his term. In Warner *vs.* The People, 2 Denio's Rep., p. 272, Judge Bronson says, "I do not doubt that the Legislature may regulate and reduce or take away the fees of an officer," and in Connor *vs.* The City of New-York, 2 Sandford, 365, such right to alter or take away the compensation of a public officer is maintained.

The plaintiff also claims that the 54th section of the amended Charter declares that no right accrued before the act took effect should be prejudiced thereby. This did not apply to prospective compensation not then earned. So far as the plaintiff had rendered service, so far his right to compensation had accrued; but no such right can be claimed before the service was rendered. The cases above referred to show that the right to perform such service may be taken away, and it must of course follow that there was no accrued right to the plaintiff, by which he could insist on pay for discharging his duties contrary to the provisions of the statute. Judgment should be rendered for the defendants.

John B. Graham for plaintiff; Richard Busteed for defendants.

Trial of James Shepherd for Arson.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Hon. Recorder Smith.

This case was resumed on Saturday, the counsel for defence examining six witnesses. The first was Stewart Shepherd. He knew the house in Fifty-third-street that was owned by James Shepperd; was in it about a week before the fire; remembered when it was built; helped to build it; it was built four years ago, as near as he could recollect; he did not remember when it was begun, but it was about three months going up, from the commencement to the completion; the sills were light beams, four by six; there were four posts, one at each corner; they were three by four; the floor beams were heavy, about five inches apart; the floors were of good yellow-pine plank; the roof was tin; it was tarred about a year afterwards, to prevent the water from coming in; witness helped to board and lath the house, and put up part of the partitions; he helped to build the foundation also. Witness proceeded to describe the location of the rooms, and gave a general description of the house. Witness was brother of the prisoner; he was not at the fire, but saw him the same morning at the Twenty-second Ward Station-house; his whiskers and cheek were burned; the day of the fire he was with him all day, except about one hour and a half in the afternoon.

Cross-examined by Mr. Sedgwick, the Assistant District Attorney—Are you at present a prisoner in the Tombs for passing bad money?

Counsel for defence objected. The Court instructed the witness that he was not compelled to answer if the answer would tend to degrade him. He, however, admitted that he was in the Tombs on a charge of attempting to pass counterfeit bills. He had had another name than Shepherd. In the old country he was called Herd, sometimes, but Shepherd was his right name. He was a journeyman mason by trade; could not remember how long he worked at the house in Fifty-third-street; didn't know when the house was begun or when it was finished.

Abraham Demarest was the next witness for the defence. He said he was a master-builder; the specifications shown him as the cost of the house were made at a very low estimate; the building of the house, as he could judge, would occupy forty or fifty days.

John Hemfling examined—He lived opposite Shepherd when his house was burnt down; he saw it burning; the fire was coming through the lower window; the upper part was not then on fire; Shepherd got over the fence, crying, "My wife, my wife—my woman, my woman!" the fence extended along the sidewalk from the house towards Ninth-avenue; saw two men at the same time run into a house between Shepherd's and Tenth-avenue, to get out furniture; Shepherd ran about like a crazy man, calling out "My wife, my wife!" saw Christopher Geyer come out with his bed, which he put down on the sidewalk in front of witness' house, and sat down upon it; the upper part of the house was not burning when he first saw the fire.

Mary Anne Hemfling, wife of the last witness, corroborated his testimony.

Peter Bogart recalled for the prosecution, said the house was built of the commonest material, and was only worth tearing down for firewood.

Two other witnesses were examined, whose testimony was of little importance. James Rooney, another witness, was called, and as he was not in Court, an attachment was issued for him. The Court adjourned to this morning, at 10 o'clock.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS—Dec. 12.

Before Justices Osborn and Davison.

Another lengthy Calendar and a crowded Court-room. Several interesting cases of assault and battery upon policemen were tried, although the witnesses for the prosecution in each swore positively to the facts which were set forth in the complaints. The prisoners were either discharged or permitted to escape with a light sentence. Some of the policemen complained that they received little encouragement to discharge their duty faithfully when those who interfered with them were allowed to do so with impunity.

James Kelly and James Burley, both boys, were arraigned on a charge of petit larceny, alleged to have been committed Dec. 11. Samuel Robinson was complainant. Counsel pleaded in Burley's behalf. He worked for a living, and supported his mother. *Judge Osborn*—My opinion is that they're both guilty, and I know that they're both bad boys. We find them guilty, and sentence them to the Penitentiary for three months each. *Counsel*—Won't you give Burley a chance to send for his employer? He's several years younger than the other boy.—The Judges were inexorable, and the boys were taken into prison.

Cornelius Downey was brought to the bar on a charge of assault and battery, preferred by officer John W. Hudson, of the Seventh District Police. The officer had had previous difficulties with the prisoner's friends. He said Downey went up to him on the corner of Jackson and Munroe streets and said, "Where's your revolver, Hudson?" and assaulted him, tearing his coat. He (Hudson) took him to the Station-house, and the prisoner behaved so outrageously that they were compelled to hand-cuff him. *Counsel*—Hudson, how many complaints have you made in this Court for the last three or four months? *Judge Osborn*—That has nothing to do with this case. It's to his credit as an officer if he has complained. He's stationed in a bad neighborhood. *Counsel*—He has been making complaints all Summer against different persons, and not one of them, as far as my knowledge goes, has been convicted. *Judge Osborn*—Hasn't he? Well, then, your knowledge must be very limited; the officer's in a bad place up there on the Hook. He's a shining mark.—The prisoner was found guilty and fined $10.

Mary Wilson, an old woman, pleaded guilty to stealing 6 books, worth $2 50, the property of Albert D. Saltenthall, Dec. 10. "Well, Mary," said Judge OSBORN, "You've been here too often to let you off, although you plead guilty." Mary said it was her first offence; she had never been there before. *Judge Osborn*—Mrs. Foster says you've been here three times before. We find you guilty and sentence you to the Penitentiary for 4 months.

William Keenan stole a three-dollar bill from Henry Wessell's drawer, Dec. 10. He was caught in the act, arrested, arraigned, tried and convicted, and sentenced to the City Prison for 30 days.

George Williamson (colored) was charged with stealing from Thomas Lewis (colored) four pair of blankets and a quilt—value, $5. The prisoner, it appears, boarded with Lewis. He arose at 1 o'clock at night, and went off with the property. The owner went after him, caught him and had him arrested. When asked why he took the quilt and blankets, he said he had to go out, and wrapped himself up in them to keep himself warm. Judge OSBORN asked if he was a sailor. The prisoner answered, in broken English, that he was. *Judge Osborn*—He's a regular African, isn't he? (to the prisoner;) well, now, if we let you off, will you go to sea? *Prisoner*—I will, thank you very much, Sir. *Judge Osborn*—Well, we'd rather you should go to sea than support you; you can go; discharge him.—The complainant said he didn't care about having him punished, but his wife made him enter the complaint.

James McGuire attempted to steal (Dec. 11) some chickens which belonged to James Gallagher. He broke into Gallagher's cellar at night. Gallagher heard him and had him arrested. The prisoner denied the charge at great length. *Judge Osborn*—It's a very good story. We find you guilty and sentence you to the Penitentiary for three months.

Bridget Sullivan committed an assault and battery upon Mary Brady, Dec. 9. Mary said she struck her in the eye. *Agent S. P. D. Society*—Judge, she says she has a family of eight children. *Judge Osborn*—Eight children? Where are they all buried? *Agent S. P. D. Society*—She has only two now. *Judge Osborn*—Yes, I thought so. The rest are buried. We find her guilty and sentence her to the City Prison for 10 days.

James Davis (colored) and George L. Christie stole a set of harness worth $28 81 (Nov. 10.) The property belonged to Francis Mason. Officer Daniel Broinoff, of the Fifth Precinct Police, met them at night in Duane street. Davis was carrying the harness in a bag and Christie walking beside him. The officer asked them what they were carrying. Christie said they were taking a set of harness to a man who lived in Duane-street. "I guess I'll go with you," said the officer. When they reached the man's house, the latter said the the harness was not his. The officer then arrested the prisoners, and Christie said the harness was his, and he had given Davis four shillings to carry it for him. Mason afterwards identified the property as his own. The prisoners were found guilty and sentenced to the Penitentiary for six months each.

Richard Dalton and Bryan Stanton went into Henry Brunan's grocery store, Dec. 7, and called for drinks which they took and paid for. They then took up a piece of smoked beef worth 75 cents and went off with it. The clerk in the store ran after them and they assaulted him. The complainant said he didn't think they intended to steal the beef, with which he at first charged them, and they were acquitted.

Diedrick Ross and Frederick Meyer were both dressed in the garb of sailors. Frederick charged Diedrick with an assault and battery committed Dec. 8. *Judge Osborn*—Is this man going to sea?—The prisoner vowed he would. *Judge Osborn*—Well, we'll let him go to sea then. That's the best way. We find him guilty and suspend sentence.

William Hall was next arraigned. John Kennedy said he met Hall at the corner of Twenty-third-street and Third-avenue, Dec. 9, and asked him what street that was? Hall said it was Fourteenth street, and demanded two shillings for the information. Kennedy would not give it, and while they were talking about it Hall adroitly picked his pocket, stealing a pocketbook containing $6. The complainant saw him with the money in his hand, and then cried murder and ran after him. The prisoner ran fast, but two Policemen appeared, one in front and one behind him, and he was arrested. He threw away the money before he was taken, but it was afterwards found. The prisoner was remanded.

John Keefe was tried for an assault and battery upon Officer Theron Copeland of the Seventh District Police, alleged to have been committed last election day. The officer charged Keefe with striking him with a club. A great many witnesses were examined. Alderman Adams testified to his good character. *Judge Osborn*—We think, Copeland, that we cannot convict the prisoner on the testimony.—The officer thought Keefe should be convicted; several witnesses had testified positively that Keefe struck him with a club. "It's a poor inducement to officers to do their duty, to get their heads broke for it," said he. Judge OSBORN said the testimony was strong on both sides; there might be a mistake as to the person; witnesses had testified to the good character of the prisoner, and such testimony under the circumstances turned the scale in his favor. He was discharged.

Thomas Sheridan, charged by John Flannelly with inducing another man to vote illegally, was next brought to the bar. *Judge Osborn*—Well, this is the man that was convicted of inducing a man to vote illegally—a man named Reese. *Judge Davison*—The evidence is pretty conclusive. Judge OSBORN marked "Guilty—Penitentiary two months," on the back of the papers. *Counsel*—Judge, you're not going to send him up that way, without hearing the witnesses. *Judge Osborn*—My gracious fathers! you had an hour on Thursday. *Counsel*—No; the case was adjourned till to-day, so that witnesses for the defence could be examined. *Judge Osborn*—Well, go on; I am willing to hear all the testimony. After the examination of several witnesses, the Judges consulted together. *Judge Osborn*—Well, I think a man who suborns another to vote illegally is worse than the one suborned. I'm ready to pass judgment now. [To Judge DAVISON]—What did you say? *Judge Davison*—I said, Give him three months. *Judge Osborn*—What do you say now? *Judge Davison*—I say three months now. *Judge Osborn*—We find him guilty, and sentence him to the Penitentiary for three months. [To Counsel]—We had it only two months before. If you had let it gone as it was, the sentence would have been one month less.

David G. Ellrich was convicted of an assault and battery committed on John Adam Dunn, Dec. 2, and sentence suspended.

The Court then adjourned to Tuesday, 9 A. M.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, DEC. 14, 1857.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

The *Empire City*, whose arrival at New-Orleans we announce elsewhere, connected at Havana with the *Star of the West*, *en route* for New-York with the California mails of Nov. 20, and two millions and a quarter in treasure.

The same dispatch states that on the 25th of November General WALKER with about 400 men successfully landed at Punta Arenas. The United States sloop-of-war *Saratoga* was in harbor at the time, but she made no attempt to interfere with the fillibusters. The party, as our readers are aware, were taken to Nicaragua in the steamer *Fashion*. After landing them, the *Fashion* immediately sailed for Aspinwall, where an attempt was made to seize her, but her papers being correct nothing could be done. There is a rumor that the difficulties between Costa Rica and Nicaragua, to which allusion has been already made, were on the eve of being settled, but the statement requires confirmation.

The *Europa*, now several days overdue, was appointed to leave Liverpool on the 28th ult. She may have been compelled to put back in consequence of some accident; but it will be remembered that she is one of the slowest boats of the line, and occasionally has been over fifteen days in crossing the Atlantic—particularly at this season. She is now in her sixteenth day.

The *Daniel Webster*, from Havana on the afternoon of the 8th inst., arrived at this port yesterday. The papers are destitute of any news of interest. Advices from Porto Rico to the 28th of September, received by way of Havana, mention the entire disappearance of sickness from the island.

Our special dispatches from Washington are to the effect that the Secretary of the Treasury has prepared his plan for $20,000,000 Treasury Notes, and that the interest which they will be made to bear will not exceed three per cent. per annum. Part of the issue, it is believed, may be employed at a nominal interest. The whole is to be made receivable for all public dues, and subject to reissue, but to be redeemed at the end of a year in Specie. The authority for the measure will be urged upon the House Committee of Ways and Means, as soon as the organization of that Committee is announced.

Congress will be in session again to-day, and it is expected that in the Senate, after the declaration of the Standing Committees, the discussion on that portion of the President's Message relating to Kansas affairs will be resumed. Mr. GREEN, of Missouri, has the floor, and will, probably lead off in an elaborate reply to Senator DOUGLAS.

It is now understood in Washington that the object of Sir WILLIAM GORE OUSELEY's mission will not be officially communicated to Government until the opinion of Her Majesty's Government regarding that portion of the President's Message relative to Central American affairs can be ascertained.

News from Northern Mexico states that an attempt was made at Tampico on the 15th ult. to assassinate General MORENO and several other officers and authorities of the city, while assembled at a banquet. The attempt, however, failed, and the leader of the assassins was killed.

Secretary STANTON's proclamation, convening the Legislature of Kansas, has at length reached us, together with the proceedings of the Free-State Delegate Convention at Lawrence. They will be found elsewhere in this morning's TIMES. The action of the Convention, in which all portions of the Territory were fully represented, appears to have been of the most determined character.

Following the lead of New-York, the banks of Albany, Boston and New-Haven have resolved to resume specie payments.

The General Produce Markets, on Saturday, were less buoyant for Breadstuffs, under the pressure of heavy receipts, mainly of Flour and Wheat. Flour declined about 5c. per barrel, and was pretty freely purchased. There was less activity in Wheat and Corn, prices of each closing somewhat languidly. Provisions were moderately dealt in, including Pork, which left off 25c. and 50c. per barrel lower than on Friday. Groceries were firm, but not generally active. In other branches of trade, no remarkably new feature was discernable.

An important decision was rendered by Judge INGRAHAM on Saturday, in the Court of Common Pleas at General Term, in the case of JONAS N. PHILLIPS *vs.* the Mayor, &c., of New-York. The claim of the plaintiff was for compensation for services as Councilman, rendered in May, 1857. The Court decided that Sec. 44 of the amended Charter, which provides that no member of the Common Council shall receive any compensation for his services as such member, was applicable to members who were in office at the time of the passage of the act of 1857; that the act allowing compensation was repealed by the provisions of the amended Charter; that Sec. 16 of Art. 3 of the Constitution, providing that no private or local bill shall embrace more than one subject, and that shall be expressed in the title, did not apply to the act amending the Charter; but that even if it did, so much of the act as was consistent with the title could be sustained; and that Sec. 54 of the amended Charter, which provides that no right accrued before the act took effect should be prejudiced thereby, did not apply to "prospective compensation" not then earned. Judgment was rendered for the defendants.

The trial of JAMES SHEPHERD, for arson in the first degree, is slowly progressing in the Court of General Sessions. It is now in its fourth day, and will probably be given to the jury this evening. The witnesses for the defence flatly contradict those for the prosecution.

In the Superior Court on Saturday, the General Term rendered a decison in the Marvine and Wood case, affirming the report of the referees. The Court held that there was no reason to suppose that the report was influenced by partiality, as was charged.

Judge NELSON, of the U. S. Circuit Court, sent down on Saturday his decision in the case of the brig *Ellen*, libeled as forfeited for being engaged in the slave trade, affirming the decision made by Judge BETTS in the U. S. District Court dismissing the libel. The vessel and her cargo have remained in the custody of the U. S. Marshal since the proceedings were first taken in April last.

The Aldermanic Committee on Lands and Places met again on Saturday for the purpose of investigating into the management of the Central Park improvements. Commissioners HOGG and GREEN were heard. They denied having used any influence inside the Park for the purpose of causing the workmen to vote in any particular way. Mr. OLMSTEAD, the Superintendent, stated that the number of men now employed was 1,120, and that many of those employed in breaking stone by the job made one dollar per day.

There were 354 deaths in the City last week,—69 less than during the week preceding. Of these 55 were occasioned by consumption, 29 by infantile convulsions, 22 by inflammation of the lungs, 14 by scarlet fever, 13 by dropsy in the head, 13 by croup, and 16 by virulent causes. The rest were caused by various diseases. A mild form of small-pox has prevailed in the City during the last two weeks. There were 8 deaths from this disease last week, and 22 during the fortnight,—not enough to frighten anybody, but just sufficient to remind those who have not been vaccinated within a few years past that they ought to be immediately.

General Walker's Second Expedition.

General WALKER's successful landing, at Punta Arenas, will give rise to many speculations as to his plan of future operations. He has kept his secret so well, that no journal in the Union has been officially informed of the line of campaign he proposes to adopt. Were it any other man than WILLIAM WALKER who thus undertook to ascend the San Juan in the teeth of the hostile force that garrisons its forts, we should regard the adventure as desperate and hopeless; but the perseverence, energy, courage and audacity of our fillibuster have, on more than one occasion, conquered greater difficulties than those which now stand in his way. In addition to these qualities, which of themselves are often a guarantee of success, there is no doubt that General WALKER's schemes for carrying out this second invasion have been devised with all possible sagacity and caution.

The pending hostilities between Nicaragua and Costa Rica are greatly in favor of the Americans. The first invasion was conceived and executed upon the plea that WALKER's assistance was required and urgently demanded by the Democratic Party of Nicaragua. In the present state of affairs it is very probable that such a demand has been repeated. The jealousy that has always existed between the rival Nicaraguan factions is notorious. They hate each other far more than they hate the fillibusters, and either party, we believe, would not hesitate to accept the aid even of fillibusters, provided they could thereby regain the power of which they were for the time deprived. If such a jealousy can be excited between opposite political parties in the same Republic, their animosity must be bitter indeed against the Costa Ricans, who have assumed the right to garrison their forts and dictate to them the policy they shall preserve within their own territory. Under these circumstances it is not at all unlikely that a portion of the people of Nicaragua—particularly those who feel most severely Costa Rica's self-asserted superiority—have demanded WALKER's aid, and have promised him the assistance of a large native party. Such a condition of things would render WALKER's chance decidedly favorable. The telegraph states that he landed at Punta Arenas at the head of about four hundred men. With these, and the Texas Regiment expected from Mobile, he will have an army sufficiently large to seize and occupy the whole line of the San Juan. An invasion will probably be made at the same time in the direction of San Juan del Sur, on the Pacific, by the California detachment. If both these movements, or only one of them, should be attended with good fortune, it is very certain that, under the enthusiasm of the news, General HENNINGSEN will be able to take with him large reinforcements to the aid of his chief, and this, apparently, is the object of that officer's prolonged stay in the United States.

To give a fair and reasonable probability to the supposition that WALKER will be again installed President of Nicaragua, it only remains for him to receive the active support of a native party. Without that support, he can never justify his position in the eyes of the people of the United States. This he knows full well; so he sticks perseveringly to the point that he is still the executive of Nicaragua. He asserts that he was elected for a term which has not yet expired—that he was temporarily deposed, not by the votes of the people, but by a foreign power—a circumstance which cannot affect his title in the slightest degree. A very few weeks will tell whether he will receive any of that popular favor which he pretends he can command.

If General WALKER again gets possession of the Government of Nicaragua, and succeeds in obtaining the recognition of the United States, his position will be much more stable than it ever was before, and no Central American alliance will be able to remove him. The treaty lately signed at Washington, and now on its way to Nicaragua for ratification, will then be his strongest support. That treaty binds the United States to keep open and protect the most convenient route by which reinforcements can reach him, and even to fight his battles if any foreign power attempts to blockade his ports. The provisions of the treaty are precisely those which WALKER himself so eagerly sought to obtain from the administration of General PIERCE; and they have been drawn up now under the supervision of his friends, with great ability, and with a sole eye to his interests. We are, on the whole, not surprised to read in the telegram from New-Orleans that "Walker stock is up."

Too Long Credits.

The credit system, under prudent restrictions, is a necessity of trade. Cash down is simply impossible, except in a very limited kind of business. But there is a vast difference between a proper credit system and an improper one, and this difference is not only exhibited in a very striking manner in various kinds of business in New-York, in which short and long credits are given, but in the business of this City as compared with that of Philadelphia. The *Journal* of that city publishes an extract from a letter from a New-England manufacturing concern to their agent in Philadelphia, which says:

> "We think you were very much mistaken in your estimates of most of your concerns, and, on the whole, we think it very discreditable to the jobbing trade of your city to make such a show as most of your suspended houses do. *So far, we have not lost as much in the whole United States*, as in your city alone."

The truth of this statement is not denied, and the cause of it is attributed to the recklessness of the Philadelphia houses in selling on ruinously long credits, for the purpose of inducing customers from the West to purchase their goods there instead of coming to New-York. The consequences of such imprudence have been palpable enough; Philadelphia jobbers have sold an enormous quantity of merchandise, and they have made more disastrous failures than in any other of the great cities of the East; their banks were the first to suspend, and they will be the last to resume specie payments. The *Journal* states that the jobbing merchants have been in the habit of purchasing their goods at six and eight months, and selling them at nine and twelve. Such a system as this could not end otherwise than in disaster, and it is not at all strange that more bad debts should be contracted there than in any other part of the Union.

There have been meetings in this City of the hardware dealers, the booksellers and the wholesale druggists, to regulate their system of credits, but nothing has been done by any other class of our jobbers in relation to this matter. The experiences of the past six months have taught important lessons to all classes of traders, importers and manufacturers, which they will profit by, for a while at least, in their future transactions. The nominal terms of credit require no change; they have been established to conform to the exigencies of commercial transactions in this country, but it is their enforcement which is needed to save the community from the evils which have afflicted it the present year. With the opening of trade in 1858 there will be a new method of doing business inaugurated which will be better for the importer, jobber, retailer and consumer.

The President and the Pirates.

While the general tone of Mr. BUCHANAN's first message breathes more of the "temperate passion" natural to his time of life, than of the decision appropriate to his high office, that one particular passage in which he deals with the escape of WILLIAM WALKER from New-Orleans, lacks neither force nor fire. The President denounces his projects with commendable energy, and exhibits so firm a determination to shut the stable door, as must excite in every patriotic breast a sincere regret that he could not have been on the spot in time to perform that operation before the horse had been fairly stolen. He describes the true nature of the Walker Expedition in the plainest terms, and stigmatizes, by implication, the legal functionaries of the Government at New-Orleans, as the accomplices of an unprincipled adventurer in his successful attempts to set at defiance the laws of the land, and to carry out an enterprise eminently calculated to damage both "the interests and the character of the United States." This portion of the Presidential prelection must have greatly comforted those representatives of the great Foreign Powers at Washington who had been worrying themselves with unpleasant recollections of the Ostend Conference, as it certainly has received the cordial approval of all the respectable and loyal citizens of the United States.

Mr. BUCHANAN may therefore count with confidence upon the sincere sympathy of the public in the distress and uncertainty of mind to which he is now exposed, by the news which has been brought by the *Empire City* at New-Orleans from Havana with the California and Aspinwall mails. For the same fatality which paralyzed the agents of the Presidential will in Louisiana, has pursued the righteous purposes of our excellent Chief Magistrate into the Gulf of Mexico. "Months ago," says the President, "the Secretary of State issued instructions to the Marshals and District-Attorneys, which were also directed by the Secretaries of War and of the Navy to the appropriate military and naval officers, requiring them to be vigilant and to use their best exertions in carrying into effect the provisions of the act of 1818." The Marshals and District-Attorneys allowed the object of all these administrative attentions to slip away between their fingers with a steamer full of arms and munitions of war. For some time it has been uncertain what had become of him, and not a few people had begun to avow the hope that the waves of the Mexican Gulf might have done the work which the American Government had so signally failed in doing. But WILLIAM WALKER was not born to meet a watery grave. Destiny reserves for him a more conspicuous fate, and in the meanwhile proposes to make of him an instrument for depriving Mr. BUCHANAN of his natural rest, and of all confidence in the agents of his authority. After cruising about for twelve days off the cost of Central America, in the steamer *Fashion*, and failing to land at one or two points, which he made, WALKER, on the 25th November, steamed directly into the harbor of Punta Arenas, and *passing under the stern of the United States ship Saratoga*, landed himself once more upon the shores of Nicaragua. Not the slightest attempt, the telegraph tells us, was made to prevent the landing of the expedition, and nobody even "guessed" that WALKER was WALKER.

So much for the sagacity of American naval officers, and for the vitality of the instructions issued by the "Secretaries of War and the Navy."

Urgently occupied as he at present is in attempting to console Mr. FERNANDO WOOD for the contumacious treatment inflicted upon him by the citizens of New-York, and in hewing to pieces that famous "Cincinnati Platform" upon which he was raised to power, Mr. BUCHANAN may fail perhaps to feel the full force of this calamity which has overtaken his Government so suddenly, and of course so unexpectedly. But when he shall realize the severity of the blow, he may be sure, as we have said, that the people of the United States suffer with him. The spectacle of an Executive defeated at every point by the most insignificant of lawless vagabonds, and impotent in every circumstance to secure obedience to its orders, has not been made sweet to us by use. Four years of President PIERCE have not dulled our national sensibilities on this subject, and believing Mr. BUCHANAN, as of course we must, to be merely the victim of some inscrutable, unhappy law which accumulates disappointment and disaster about his way, we read the story of WALKER's second hegira more in sorrow than in wrath.

Fortunately, however, for Mr. BUCHANAN's peace of mind, and for the honor of the country, there is still some work to be done towards the vindication of our insulted laws. The same telegram which brings us news of the landing of WALKER, announces the intended departure of more "emigrants" for Nicaragua from some port on the Gulf. Why should not the President appoint that great unemployed, FERNANDO WOOD, to special service on the police of the nation, and send him southward to display his "executive capacity" in the capture of these "pirates of the Gulf?" Where Marshals and District-Attorneys, Captains of marines and naval Lieutenants all alike fail, a Mayor might still succeed, and not only build himself a decent name, but redeem the national authority from the otherwise irremediable contempt into which it is fast falling.

A VERY SERIOUS JOKE.—The Philadelphia *Bulletin* says, "The inevitable joke about establishing a branch Mint in Manhattan City has been perpetrated by Hon. Mr. MACLAY." This may be a joke, but the Philadelphian have never been able to see the fun of it. The bare mention of establishing a Branch Mint in this City to save the commercial community the cost and delay of sending all our silver and gold to Philadelphia to be coined, throws our neighbors into spasms which are anything but amusing. The *Bulletin* says, "Owing to the immense amount of paper money there (New-York) no necessity exists for the multiplication of coin large or small." Seeing that our banks resume speecie payments to-day, and that the city which can boast of a Mint does not, this may be considered a tolerably good joke.

The Central Park and the Aldermanic Inquiry.

The second great Aldermanic investigation into the doings of the Central Park Commission came off on Saturday. They had "papers, books and persons" before them, and went through the whole proceeding *en règle*. The first of these inquiries arose out of the refusal of the Board to make a member of the Common Council their pay-desk clerk. The disappointed candidate for office, finding they would not take him into employment upon his own recommendation, determined, at least, to make an uproar, and accordingly moved for a Committee, "armed with full power," &c. Before this awful tribunal the Commissioners declined to appear, but Mr. VIELE, the Engineer, did appear, and demolished, in a few words, the whole theory of fraud and corruption, built up by the ambitious and disappointed aspirant.

No one who knew the ravenous eyes with which New-York Aldermen look upon any portion of the public funds which does not pass through their own pure hands, ever supposed they would let the matter rest here. The elections speedily supervened to create another difficulty. There was not a candidate for election or reëlection in any one of the Wards, and their name was legion, who did not determine to get himself returned by means of the Central Park. Places on the Park were promised by the thousand to the voters during the canvass, by men who had no more means of fulfilling their promises, and no more claim on the Commissioners, than the captain of the "Atlantic Blues." Aldermen, both in *prose* and in *verse*, distributed recommendations for employment by the hundred to any dupes who were prepared to vote for them. Alderman MCSPEDON, in particular, got some hundreds of printed forms ready, and dispensed them with a lavish hand, calling upon the Superintendent to give the bearers work at sight. His associates did not perform this operation so systematically, but they did it quite as industriously. It is hardly necessary to say that in the vast majority of cases, these recipients of Aldermanic bounty were "scurvy politicians," who had never done an honest day's work in their lives, and whose idea of employment in the public service was ample remuneration for unintermitted "loafing." To have employed one-third of them would have been no less a fraud upon the City than an injustice to the really industrious and suffering poor. Of the bushels of letters received by the Commissioners from the City Fathers, a very small minority was accordingly attended to, and the appointments that were made, were made, as far as possible, upon other grounds than the amount of service rendered by the applicants at the polls on election day.

The natural result of this is, that the Aldermen are suffering, no doubt, under the vituperation of their disappointed adherents, and have again vented their rage in a "Committee of Inquiry," founded upon "a report" that the Park workmen were receiving less than the current rate of wages, and that the Commissioners were pocketing the difference. A report of the examination will be found in another column, from which it will be seen that our municipal authorities have added another to the long list of follies by which their reign has been marked. Four facts were elicited:

First—That every pains has been taken to avoid making any appointments upon political grounds, and that the Superintendent personally cautioned the men before the election against supposing that their votes would in any way affect their position there.

Second—That so far from being underpaid, those who work by the day receive one dollar a day, and those who work by the piece nine cents per cubic foot for breaking stone, which is *more* than the usual price, and at which rate some men actually earn as much as two dollars a day.

Third—That the disbursements of the minutest items in the accounts has been surrounded by so many checks and forms, that fraud is almost impossible, and

Fourth—That though the Commissioners are allowed each $300 a year for carriage hire, not one of them has drawn a cent of it.

The Central Park is the first public work we have had in this City for many a day, in which an attempt has been made to conduct it honestly, and without reference to political considerations. Everything else we have is more or less daubed over with the slime of corruption. So far, in spite of the desperate efforts of the gang of knaves who rule us in the City Hall, the experiment has been remarkably successful. We call upon the public, as the next step in the great work of City reform, so well inaugurated by WOOD's defeat, to strengthen the hands of the Commissioners and the Superintendent in their resistance to the schemes of the factious conspirators, who have so long plundered us.

A Naval Militia.

A proposition was made in England, not long since, to establish a volunteer naval system, having some resemblance to the county militia, so that, in case of necessity, the Queen might depend upon a sufficient body of trained seamen to man her ships. What the details of the plan were we have never seen.

But Commodore JONES, of our own naval service, has made a proposition of a similar character, in a communication to the *National Intelligencer*. The plan of the Commodore is not very clearly described, but his main proposition is to furnish naval equipments to a thousand privateers, or letters of marque, the cost of which the Commodore estimates would not exceed $2,000,000; and the result, he thinks, would be the creation of a naval militia which "might bid defiance to all the navies of Europe."

The difficulty in the way of the execution of the Commodore's plan will be, we presume, that of finding any vessels which, in time of profound peace with all the world, would deem it desirable to hamper themselves with military equipments. They would take up a great deal of room which might be more profitably employed in carrying freight. There is no part of the world, just now, where arms are required on board of merchant ships, except in the Chinese seas, to keep off pirates. But there may possibly be some use for guns on board of our whalemen, if the Russian Government should carry out its threat about driving our ships out of the Russian waters in the North Pacific. In that case letters of marque may be very acceptable to our whalers, and a Dahlgren gun or two on board of a New-Bedford ship may become as necessary as harpoons.

The Missing Walker.

One of the two WALKERS has turned up:—but the other, the Governor of Kansas, is still *perdu*. The last that was seen of him he was entering a carriage for the purpose, as is supposed, of being driven to the boat. It is not known that he had anything more valuable about his person than the President's Message, as published in the TIMES of that morning;—so that it is not apprehended he has suffered any violence.

The suspicion, which seems to prevail at Washington, that he has started back suddenly to his post of duty, has caused great anxiety in the Presidential circle. It was hoped that he had abandoned Kansas, like his predecessors, and had thus saved the President the necessity of inventing any excuse for his removal. The fact of his going back to his official duties could hardly be considered, even by Mr. BUCHANAN, to be valid cause of removal, and to wait until he shall actually do something worthy of dismissal, does not comport with the Presidential programme.

We are inclined to suspect that the Executive will be relieved of his embarrassment by the discovery that Governor WALKER has not, after all, returned to Kansas. We think it much more likely that he has gone to Philadelphia, or some other rural retreat, where he may devote himself undisturbed to the preparation of a Reply to the President's Message upon Kansas affairs. This will probably be issued in the form of an Address to the American people, or delivered as a speech at a public dinner which may be offered as a compliment to the Governor by his Philadelphia friends.

We presume that, in this document, if he is actually engaged in preparing one, he will make some rather startling revelations of the wholesale and unqualified manner in which he was not only permitted, but instructed, by the President to pledge his personal honor and the faith of his Administration, that the Constitution framed at Lecompton should be submitted to the popular vote. We have no doubt of his ability to show that it was only after repeated solicitations, and by this distinct and reiterated assurance, that he was finally induced by the President to accept the office. We shall look also for full statistics of the condition of Kansas,—a complete history of the Lecompton Convention and its leaders,—an exposition of the McGee and Oxford County frauds,—some startling illustrations of the violent temper of the people, and of the difficulty with which the peace has been hitherto preserved, and thermometrical evidence of the fact that Kansas, having quite as rigorous a climate as New-England, can no more be made a Slave State than Vermont or Massachusetts; and we think it not at all unlikely that he will show, perhaps to the satisfaction of the President himself, that the direct tendency of the policy he is now pursuing is to establish, upon the borders of the Slave States, as zealous, fanatical and uncompromising an *Abolition* community as can be found within the Union.

All these are important and interesting topics; and we have no doubt Gov. WALKER can discuss them with great interest and ability. We should greatly prefer to wait for it, however, until after he had resumed his post of duty in Kansas, and done everything in his power to carry her people safely through the crisis upon which they are entering. It ought not to be dated East of Lecompton, nor issued until after the receipt of an autograph letter from President BUCHANAN, informing him that his services were no longer required.

WRITING HIMSELF DOWN A JUDGE.—Judge FINN, the "successor" of Judge OAKLEY, invites public attention to himself in a letter which will be found in another column of this morning's TIMES. The Judge is not pleased with our remarks upon his rather remarkable proceedings, and he accordingly attempts to argue the public into the conviction that they were wholly unjust. He indulges in sundry facetious outbursts of judicial sarcasm upon the Press, and especially upon the TIMES, and waxes as humorous as the dignity of his position will permit, in his picture of the "constantly ignited and constantly exploding magazines" which are kept in the editorial offices of the daily newspapers. It is easy to see, however, that the Judge's hilarity is a little forced, and that he really is not half as much amused as he affects to be. A man of strong nerves may possibly pretend to laugh, when he sees the public laughing at him,—but the grin is too emphatic to be quite natural.

The Judge says that *the People* have elected him to be Judge OAKLEY's successor; 93 out of 80,000 persons voted for him,—and although he does not conceal his wish that he had received a few more votes, still as this gives him a legal title to the seat he intends to keep it. We believe nobody ever doubted his purpose,—and we certainly have not questioned his legal right; we have treated the whole question as one of taste. A seat on the bench of the Superior Court, in our judgment, is not a thing to be compassed by thimble-rigging. A man capable of securing it by a petty trick, is not fit to occupy it. Judge FINN substantially admits this, but pleads the statute of limitations. The objection that he is "not a gentleman" comes "too late;" it ought to have been raised during the canvass. Probably it would have been, if anybody had known that he was running.

The Judge insists that "in the eye of the *law*" he is the peer of his "associates." The qualification is judicious; but the eye of the law sometimes *squints*. Besides, it makes some difference whether these "associates" are such voluntarily,—or whether the Judge forces himself upon them.

Judge FINN insists that until he shows himself guilty of some "great stupidity" he is entitled to his seat; and that the plea of incompetency cannot yet be raised, inasmuch as no materials exist for the formation of a judgment. That plea may have been good before it was made,—but scarcely afterwards. If the public will read his letter, they will be entitled to demand his withdrawal upon his own showing.

The Judge thinks other people should be careful how they object to his course,—for they know not how soon they may find themselves in the same predicament. The warning is superfluous. The Judge's example will not be imitated. Whenever any limb of the law shall turn up with so little character that he can afford to risk it in such an adventure, he will at least strike out some new style of filching a month's salary from the public treasury.

Judge FINN, we understand, is a member of one of the up-town Know-Nothing lodges. Each of the three political parties abstained from nominating any candidate for this short vacancy, partly from a fear that the indorsement of the ballots might lead to some confusion. Taking advantage of this abstention, Judge FINN induced the members of his lodge to give him their votes:—and this secured him a plurality. We have no doubt that he is legally entitled to his seat, and that, after a long law suit, he will recover his salary. But we do not think his judicial career likely to be very brilliant or to give him a very enviable celebrity.

VOTING BY GASLIGHT.—The good people of Boston will to-day follow the example of New-York, and choose a Mayor with sole reference to the man, and a disregard of party obligations. The two candidates are both good men, and both were Whigs, but one is a Republican and the other is called a Conservative. Mr. HALL, the Republican, is Cashier of a bank, and Mr. LINCOLN, the other candidate, is a merchant. They were nominated by the people at large, and are both "solid men," so that it will not much matter which may be elected. The people will be sure of a good Mayor.

The novelty of this election is, that it is to be partly by gaslight. The polls are to be kept open until 7 o'clock in the evening, some two hours and a half after dark. This nocturnal voting may do in a small and quiet town like Boston, but in New-York it would be a fearful experiment. Glass ballot-boxes would be a poor security against frauds, and the "travelers" would do a tremendous business in going from poll to poll. Two hours of voting by gaslight would have insured Mayor WOOD's reëlection. If Boston should escape without a row it will probably be because nobody cares which side wins.

A BEFOGGED EDITOR.—A curious bit of newspaper history is developed by a recent *naive* confession of an English Editor, who, finding no party to smile upon him, retires in disgust from active life. Twenty-five years ago, the Hertfordshire *County Press* was established, in the Tory interest. Fortune, however, declared against it from the start, and as a commercial speculation it has always failed to pay. Four successive proprietors tried their hands at it, and successively retired. In 1851, the proprietor of the *Hertford Mercury* purchased the concern, preserved the original name, but turned it into a neutral paper. Neutrality failed as signally as toryism. Then the *County Press* became Liberal. A year of this last experiment sunk the establishment still deeper in the mire, and last month the Editor made his farewell bow, withdrew the light of his countenance, and shut up shop. His narrative of the calamities of a quarter of a century is candid, funny, and instructive.

THE SLAVER THAT WAS SEIZED AND LET GO.—Advices from the west coast of Africa to the 10th of October mention with much minuteness the seizure by the United States frigate *Cumberland*, on the 3d of October, of the schooner *Cortes*, of New-York, as a suspected slaver. The *Cortes* was lying at anchor off the river Camma, with her cargo broken up, and in sight of a slave barracoon. After a thorough overhauling of her papers she was released, being declared a legitimate trader. The schooner *Cortes* belongs to MUMFORD BROTHERS, in Pearl-street, in this City, who are known as extensive importers of crockery. The vessel was purchased by them for the India rubber trade, and has been for several years engaged in a legitimate trade with the coast of Africa. It is denied that she has been connected with the Slave-trade, or that she is now so engaged. The trade is almost wholly confined, at present, to the Congo River. French agents are purchasing slaves there in large numbers at $30 per head. They are, also, purchasing slaves at Whydah at $60 per head, and are engaged in a fierce competition with the agents of Spanish houses, who are paying $80 per head for negroes to ship to Cuba. The slaves obtained from Whydah are said to be worth twice as much as the Congo negroes, being of an athletic, war-like race, and capable of much more endurance than Congos, and they, also, bring a correspondingly higher price in Cuba; but those who are acquainted with the trade affirm that the Spaniards will find it a poor speculation.

Three or four steamers of light draft and properly armed, it is said, would terminate the Slave-trade on the coast of Africa in less than a month. The English Government have one or two steamers on the coast, but they are so slow that a fast Yankee schooner will run around them. A feat of this kind was actually performed by the brig *Harriet*, of New-York, not over a year ago.

CITY TAXES.—Since the first of the month, and the addition of one per cent. to unpaid tax bills, the receipts for taxes have fallen off considerably from the amounts received towards the close of last month. It will be seen, however, that for the closing days they have gradually augmented, as after to-day another additional one per cent. will be added.

The following are the receipts for each day since the first of the month:

Dec. 1	$21,219 56	Dec. 8	$20,454 55
Dec. 2	11,412 92	Dec. 9	17,675 57
Dec. 3	14,658 47	Dec. 10	31,423 64
Dec. 4	10,900 31	Dec. 11	44,788 31
Dec. 5	10,312 49	Dec. 12	55,431 77
Dec. 7	10,131 51		

The total receipts thus far are some $6,500,000, which is a million less than the amount paid in at this time last year. For the remainder of this month, after the 14th, two per cent. will be added on all unpaid taxes. On all bills remaining unpaid after the 1st of January twelve per cent. will be charged, reckoning from the 7th of September, the time when the tax books were opened.

☞ Dr. CHARLES MACKAY, having finished his series of lectures, reads to-night at Mozart Hall an original Romance in rhyme called "The Picture on the Wall." We presume that in this style of composition he will be even more at home than in his lectures, and that the entertainment will be still more attractive.

☞ Dr. WATERBURY commences a series of lectures this evening at the Metropolitan Academy in Sixth-avenue upon Natural History. The course has been very highly commended by many scientific and professional men.

FOUND DROWNED.—The body of a boy named R. M. GASKINS, aged 8 years, was this afternoon found in the slip at Pier 12, N. R. He was the son of W. H. GASKINS, of Baltimore, and accidentally fell off the above pier on Friday last.

The Accident on Staten Island.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The TIMES of the 11th inst. contains a statement concerning the shooting case on Staten Island, which is substantially wrong, from beginning to end.

First—No boy was killed on Thanksgiving Day at Port Richmond, to my knowledge. One was wounded on that day by a neighboring boy while shooting in my yard or garden together with my boy, but is now quite recovered. I saw him to-day about the house, but he does not yet go out of doors.

Second—I was not in the yard at the time the boy was injured, and had not been for more than one hour previous. I did, however, shoot twice at the target in the presence of the boys, on that morning.

Third—The writer of that statement says: "Only a board fence intervened between the target and a public thoroughfare." There were three fences (one board fence and two picket fences) between the target and the road. And the distance from where the boys were firing to the public thoroughfare is more than 120 yards, and there was no evidence that any shot reached the road. The boy injured was in one of the fields between where the boys were firing and the road, at the time he was injured. The boys were not shooting with a rifle nor musket, but with a boys' small fowling-piece.

Fourth—He says we "denied the jurisdiction of the Justice." This is not correct. No question of the kind was raised. I expressly instructed Mr. CLARK (my counsel) not to object to the introduction of any testimony, however irrelevant, that could possibly throw light upon the subject. And Mr. CLARK stated to the Court that such were his instructions.

Fifth—He says "The Justice threatened to commit me for contempt," &c., &c. This is all news to me. I never had the least intimation of it before I read it in the article above referred to.

Sixth—He says I proposed a compromise, and "paid $150 and the doctor's bill." *I* did not propose a compromise; but at the suggestion of Mr. DEVOE, the father of some boys who were present at the firing, a compromise was effected; but no such amount as mentioned in the foregoing statement was given. I did not pay it because I believed there was any legal liability resting upon me, but because I sympathised with the lad and his mother, and do most deeply regret the unfortunate occurrence; and I believe the same sentiments actuated Mr. DEVOE. I have stated the facts as briefly as possible. Comments are unnecessary. I leave the author of that article to himself. I have not the heart to wish him or any man in worse company. I am, very respectfully, yours,

THOMAS CHILDS, Jr.,

PORT RICHMOND, Saturday, Dec. 12, 1857.

Message of the Governor of Kentucky.

Gov. MOREHEAD'S biennial Message to the Legislature of Kentucky, sets forth the unredeemed public debt of the State at $55,742 44. The expenditures in 1855 were $10,174 83, and in 1856 $812,555. Receipts in 1855, $10,378 10—balance in treasury in 1856, $20,256. Receipts in 1856, $831,654—balance in treasury, Oct. 10, 1857, $19,099. The financial troubles have operated in some measure upon the affairs of the State, but the cloud is passing away. The Governor does not like the local bank system, but endures it as a necessary evil. He says the usury laws are a dead letter, and suggests whether a well guarded law, legalizing conventional interest, would not exert a salutary influence in bringing out the dormant capital of the State, and in relieving, to some extent, the present stringency in moneyed affairs.

The Common Schools are prospering. A large portion of the Message is given to arguments in favor of them. The prevalent Kentucky custom of betting on elections meets with severe reprobation, and a law to render betting a disqualification for voting is hinted at, as a remedy. A change in the naturalization laws is also recommended, on which point the Governor says:

The ignorant foreigner who comes among us without being able to speak a word of our language, who has never read our Constitution, and can have no idea of our complex form of Government, is unfit to be trusted, within the short probationary period fixed by law, with the sacred privileges of the ballot which is to exercise a controlling influence over the destiny of a free people. I know that there are intelligent, virtuous and patriotic foreigners among our naturalized citizens who reverence the law, and are sincerely attached to our form of Government. But when it is recollected that it has never been proposed to interfere in any manner with existing rights; that those now entitled to the exercise of the elective franchise, by the very fact of having it bestowed upon them, have become American citizens, fully and indefeasibly entitled to whatever the Constitution and laws have conferred upon them, not only our interest but theirs also demands the adoption of a policy which is to affect the incoming race only, and which is believed to be necessary to preserve, in their purity, the institutions of our country.

In regard to the Slavery question, Governor MOREHEAD is quite mild-spoken:

"I deeply regret the agitation of this distracting question, and trust that the day is not far distant when it will no longer mingle as an element in party conflicts. Its continued agitation is calculated to weaken if not to sever the ties by which we are bound together under a common government. The warning voice of the Father of his country seems to be unheeded, and all the lessons of history forgotten. There is no real diversity of interests between the different sections of our widely extended country, and situated as we are in Kentucky, between the North and South, our interests are indissolubly bound up in the destiny of each. It is our habit to cultivate a feeling of kindness for every section; but as a sovereign State, with one heart and one impulse, we claim an equality with every other member of the confederacy. We ask in the spirit of patriotism that this mischievous agitation, so vitally affecting our interests as a border State, shall cease forever. If there be an honest difference of opinion as to the construction of our organic law, let it be decided by the supreme arbiter which that law has itself ordained.

The Territory of Dakota—Its Population and Resources.

From the St. Paul Pioneer.

It seems highly probable that at the coming session of Congress, a Territory will be organized west of this State of Minnesota, comprising the large extent of territory cut off from the State, by the act of Congress authorizing the people of Minnesota to form a State Constitution, but over which the authority of the Territorial Government of Minnesota extended. This comprises the area lying between the western boundary of the State of Minnesota and the Missouri and White Earth Rivers; which streams form the eastern boundary of Nebraska. Many of the residents of Dakota—men who have been prominent in taking measures to secure a territorial organization—urge boundaries differing from the above.

As to the present population of Dakota, supposing it to consist of the residue of Minnesota Territory, no very definite information can be procured. It is estimated at four thousand—giving fifteen hundred to the Red River region and the remainder to the country, open to settlement, contiguous to the Big Sioux. On the Big Sioux, there are several thriving settlements, the principal one being at the Falls—Sioux Falls City is the name it boasts. Here there are about thirty houses, a steam saw mill, and several stone buildings. We saw a letter from this place the other day, which stated that such was the demand for lumber that the mill was running night and day, and that settlers were hauling their logs to the mill, and readily paying $20 per 1,000 feet for sawing. At Eminija, a few miles below the Falls, and the head of steamboat navigation on the Big Sioux, there are several houses. At Flandrau, also on the Sioux, and forty miles above the Falls, there are a few houses. At Medary, sixty miles from the Falls by the tortuous course of the river, there is a thriving settlement, boasting upwards of twenty houses, and probably as many families.

Settlements have been made by claim-seekers at different points on the Eminija and Rock Rivers, both of which streams empty into the Big Sioux. At various points on the valley of the Sioux, claims have been made. The character of the soil in this valley is represented as peculiarly adapted to agriculture; the entire valley is susceptible of the highest degree of cultivation, and will sustain a dense population.

The only ceded land lying within Dakota Territory is that situated east of the Big Sioux and west of the Minnesota. This strip will probably average twenty-five miles in width, and is about one hundred and sixty miles in length. This is the only land open to settlement, until a treaty is made for the cession of the territory lying between the Big Sioux and Missouri, now mostly occupied and claimed by the Yankton Sioux. It is probable that such a treaty will be formed the ensuing year, as the Indians are willing, and the Government, as experience has demonstrated, seldom hesitate to deal in real estate. The title to the Red River County is in dispute. It is claimed by the half-breeds who occupy it, and when the time arrives for the Government to treat for it, their title will probably be recognized.

The great drawback to the prosperity of Dekotah is the scarcity of timber. Except in the valleys of the rivers and on the borders of some of the large lakes no timber can be found, and even where it does exist it is found in quantities sufficient merely to meet the wants of settlers in the immediate locality. On the Big Sioux, on the James River, and on the banks of smaller streams emptying into those rivers, and into the Missouri and Red Rivers, timber is found amply sufficient to meet the wants of those who may settle on these streams; but not in sufficient quantity to afford a supply to settlers on the prairies. It seems to us that for many years, at least until a system of speedy communication in the Territory, either by land or water, is perfected, the settlements in Dakotah will be confined almost exclusively to the valleys of the rivers.

Dakota is not destitute, as many suppose, of navigable streams. The Missouri is navigable far beyond the point where it ceases to form the western boundary of the Territory. The Big Sioux is navigable for one hundred miles, and James River nearly three hundred. The Red River is navigable from the mouth of the Sheyenne to Lake Winnipeg, in British America. There are other streams which empty into the Missouri, north of the mouth of James River, which are said to be navigable for a short distance.

There is a portion of Dakota, situated principally, we believe, on the high table lands between the James and Missouri Rivers, which abounds in salt springs and lakes. We conversed with a gentleman yesterday, who visited the largest of these salt lakes as early as 1837, and at different periods since that time. The lake in question is situated near the head waters of Salt River, a saline stream emptying into the Sheyenne. He describes it as four or five miles in circumference, with a few inches of water in it, lying upon a bed of crystalized salt. The bed of salt, he found on examination to be at least three feet deep. An energetic attempt will be made at the coming session, to secure the organization of the Territory, and we are pleased to hear, with cheering prospects of success. At the recent election held for Congressional Delegate, six hundred votes were polled in the Territory, of which number A. G. FULLER, Esq., received over five hundred. He will proceed to Washington early in the session.

SUICIDE WITH MORPHINE.—Coroner PERRY held an inquest Saturday morning at Greene's Temperance Hotel, No. 124 Chambers-street, on the body of a young man named JOSEPH P. NEEDHAM, who committed suicide by taking morphine. Mr. GREENE deposed that deceased came to his place on the 3d of December and engaged a room. He was last seen on Thursday, when he went to his room. Seeing nothing more of him, Mr. GREENE, on Friday night, caused his room to be opened, when NEEDHAM was found dead. A strong smell of chloroform pervaded the apartment, and the body had already begun to decompose. Deceased was lying on his face, in bed. Mr. EDWARD B. DUNN testified that he recognized the deceased as JOSEPH P. NEEDHAM, a resident of Buffalo, who probably came to this City in search of employment. Papers were found in the room, one of them addressed to witness, indicating his resolution to die by his own hand, but assigning no reason for the act. He commended his children to the care of witness, exhorting him to bring them up right. A will was also found, bequeathing his property to his children, and providing for the payment of his funeral expenses. Deceased was a traveling agent, and by no means in destitute circumstances.

Dr. FINNELL testified that the deceased had taken morphine, whereupon the Jury found that he committed suicide by taking that drug. The deceased was 23 years of age, and a native of Buffalo, where his family reside.

SHIPPING IN THE PORT OF NEW-YORK.—There were on Friday in this Port—27 steamers, 170 ships, 99 barks, 104 brigs, and 282 schooners. Total, 682.

Of these there are

Up for Foreign Ports—130; of which 21 are regular packets.

Up for distant Ports in the United States—60; 32 being regular packets.

Clearances, Thursday—5 ships; 3 barks; 2 brigs; 1 schooner. Total, 11.

FROM TURKS ISLAND.—Captain WINDSOR, of the British brig *Margaret*, arrived on Sunday from Grand Key, reports a great scarcity of provisions at that place, and that a number of the inhabitants were in a state of starvation.

Asylums for Idiots.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer.

On Wednesday last an interesting meeting was held in this city by the representatives of the following institutions: "The Massachusetts School for Idiotic and Feeble-minded Youth," at Boston. "The Massachusetts Private Institution for Idiotic, Imbecile and Backward Children," at Barre, Mass. "The New-York Asylum for Idiots," at Syracuse. "The Ohio Asylum for Idiots," at Columbus. The Pennsylvania Institution at Germantown. The object of the meeting was to organize an Association for the purpose of bringing the subject of Idiocy before the people, discussing questions of interest and maturing methods of treatment relative to this unfortunate class.

As the result of these discussions, which were purely practical, certain principles were adopted, which the intelligent reader will readily appreciate.

1. Idiots may be made producers of at least as much as they consume.

2. To reach such a point, they must be placed, at a suitable age, under judicious medical management, in an Institution adapted to their peculiar condition.

3. Physical training is the basis of mental development and culture.

4. The results of training in Institutions for imbeciles in this country and Europe, prove that, considering the starting point of idiots compared with other classes of unfortunates, the success of these Institutions is at least equal in good results with others.

5. It is the duty of legislatures to provide means for the erection and endowment of Institutions for this purpose, as it is their duty to provide Common Schools for the poor, Houses of Refuge for the depraved youth, Prisons for malefactors, Hospitals for the insane, Asylums for the blind, deaf mutes, &c.

The formation of this Association is regarded by its friends as an evidence of progress in the right direction, and the best results are anticipated from its labor.

The next meeting of the Association is to be held in New-York City.

Personal.

Some interesting marriages are talked of in European theatrical circles. Mlle. Borghese leaves to marry a trading captain of Bordeaux. Mlle. Sophie Dulcken is about to marry Prince Radizvil, the richest land-owner in Poland. Gueymard and Lauters have also determined on marriage, which decision gives cause of rejoicing to the public in general, as they will both remain in its service.

The contemplated marriage of Lola Montez, Countess of Landsfeldt, has been announced. The bridegroom, it is stated, is the Prince Solkowski. He has been residing for several years in the northern part of New-York, on a farm which he purchased. He is about forty years of age. It is stated that, when married, he will return at once to Austria.

Col. Fremont was in Salem last week, the guest of Hon. C. W. Upham. He visited some of the public institutions. A large crowd followed him to the dépôt, cheering him as he took his place in the cars.

The case of John Flinn *vs.* the Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad, terminated at New-Castle, Del., with a verdict in favor of Mr. F. for $13,000.

An exciting game of billiards—2,309 points, for $2,500 a side—has commenced in New-Orleans, the parties being the "Algiers Bull" and the "Bayou Lafourche Mule."

ALLEGED DETENTION OF AN AMERICAN SAILOR BY THE AUTHORITIES OF GLASGOW.—The following statement was made here by JOHN CLARKE and HENRY MCDONNELL, who were shipmates of JAMES DOYLE from this port to Glasgow, Scotland:

"JAMES DOYLE is a native of this country, and resided in New-York for a period of eighteen months immediately preceding his shipping in the ship *Caroline*, as seaman, on the 14th of last September. The *Caroline* was bound for Glasgow, and eight days after her arrival in that port DOYLE proceeded to a public house in which the rendezvous is held for shipping sailors for the British navy. DOYLE went in for the purpose of having something to drink, and meeting with some of his acquaintances. Having called for some whisky, the proprietor of the house informed him that he must pay for it before he should put it to his lips, and, to make his words more emphatic added an oath to the insulting observation. Upon DOYLE's resenting the insult, some sharp words followed, and the matter passed off for the time. A few evenings afterwards DOYLE went ashore again, and was this time arrested by the police on a charge made by the landlord to the effect that he was a deserter from the British Navy, and that he fully identified him as a sailor whom he knew to have been in the navy some twelve months before. DOYLE was forthwith whirled away by the police to prison, where he was kept for some days, and then placed on board the receiving ship at Greenock—the principal naval station for the English fleet on the Scottish coast. The last that his companions were able to learn of him was, that he expected to be sent to London in order to be tried for desertion, although, to the personal knowledge of the other two seamen, whose names we have mentioned, he is entirely innocent of the charge, having actually boarded in this City at the period it is alleged he was in the service of the British Government. CLARKE and MCDONNELL, being the only friends he had near him, represented the case to the American Consul at Glasgow, and also to Captain LUTHER, commander of the *Caroline*, but both of these gentlemen took little notice of the matter, each stating that he could do nothing towards effecting DOYLE's release. Thus the matter stood when they left Glasgow."

ACCIDENT FROM ROCK BLASTING.—PIERCE BARBACK (foreman of Mr. RUTTER, contractor for grading Twenty-fourth-street, near Second-avenue) and JOHN SHAY, a laborer, were seriously injured on Saturday afternoon, by stones thrown from a blast. BARBACK was struck on the back by a heavy piece of rock, and SHAY on the leg.

RUN OVER BY A FIRE ENGINE.—MORRIS GRIFFIN, residing at No. No. 19 First-street, was run over at 4 A. M. yesterday, by Engine No. 4, while going to a fire in the Bowery, and had both his legs fractured. GRIFFIN was not a member of the Company, but he had hold of the rope, when he accidentally fell and was run over. He was taken to the Hospital.

GAS FIXTURES,

CHEAP, CHEAP, CHEAP.

Look through our magnificent stock and compare prices with those of any other establishment in the City, and then decide where

IT WILL BE FOR YOUR INTEREST TO PURCHASE.

COLT & WHITTELSEY,

No. 722 Broadway, corner of 21st-st.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

"THE STYLE OF THE SET,"

[Meaning thereby the "set" of fashionables who set themselves up as the perfection of fascination.]

BY JULIA CAREY RHEINHARDT.

There are "lions" of all sorts in town—
  Poetical, social, political—
The "Babie" lays claim to the crown,
  Though his claim is, at least, hypothetical.

Gold tried in the furnace we see,
  But Furniss was tried and proves "brassy;"
And the "Woodman" who spared such a "tree,"
  Was verdant—decidedly grassy!

Such wrongs call for sudden redress,
  And such "Babies," instead of spoon-feeding,
Should be given "leaden pills through a tube,"
  To teach them the art of good-breeding.

But if husbands such "lions" would avoid,
  And be always admired and delightful,
Their sweet cara sposas ne'er cloyed,
  And always devoted as rightful—

Let them hie to the SMITHS, where they'll get
  Such clothes as to all bid defiance,
And attired in "the style of the set,"
  To the fair they themselves will be "lions!"

SMITH BROTHERS' One-Price Wholesale and Retail Clothing Warerooms, Nos. 122, 138 and 140 Fulton-st., New-York.

S. C. HERRING & CO.'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES.—The subscribers, grateful for past favors, and finding that a discriminating public were bestowing their patronage to that extent that more warerooms were necessary to exhibit all their stock, have enlarged their dépôt, by opening an extensive ware and salesroom on Broadway, at No. 251, corner of Murray-st., opposite the City Hall. This enlargement of warehouse room, with the recent extensive enlargement of their factory, will enable the subscribers to keep on hand at all times a larger stock of fire and burglar-proof safes than any other establishment in the world. Particular attention will be had to constructing safes for private families to match with other furniture, for the security of plate and jewelry, (and housekeepers are invited to call and examine for themselves.) Also, will keep on hand and make to order, all kinds of money chests, vault doors and bank vaults, Hall's patent powder-proof locks for banks or store doors, Jones' patent permutation bank lock, and Crygier's patent letter lock, without key.

S. C. HERRING & CO.,
Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., and
No. 251 Broadway, cor. Murray-st., New-York.

WAUPUN, Wis., Aug. 24, 1857.

Mr. LANSING BONNELL, Milwaukee,
Agent for Herring & Co.'s Patent Safes:

DEAR SIR: The Herring Champion Safe that I purchased of you, was in my store at the time it was burned last March. The heat was so great that it melted off the brass plates and knob on the front of the safe. The door was warped so badly from the heat that I was obliged to cut it open. But I am happy to say to you, the contents of the safe were preserved to my *perfect satisfaction.*

Y. C. SNOW.

PROF. ALEX. C. BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers.

MARRIED

MCLEOD—IRVING.—In this City, on Thursday evening, Dec. 10, by Rev. Dr. McLeod, S. B. WYLIE MCLEOD, M. D., to Miss SARAH B. IRVING, all of this City.

DIED.

BATES.—In this City, on Saturday morning, Dec. 12, Mrs. MARGARET BATES, aged 62 years.

Friends of the family, and of her sons, William S. and Robert J., also of her son-in-law, Thomas H. Cuthell, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 247 8th-av., on Monday, at 1 o'clock P. M.

FOSS.—In this City, on Saturday, Dec. 13, Mrs. CATHARINE H., wife of Rev. Archabald C. Foss, in the 28th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of the 30th-st. M. E. Church, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the Church, 30th st., between 8th and 9th avs., on Tuesday, Dec. 15, at 3 o'clock. Her remains will be taken to Pleasantville, Westchester Co., on Wednesday morning, for interment.

DOWNING.—In this City, on Sunday morning, Dec. 13, ISAAC DOWNING, in the 84th year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of his son-in-law, Isaac Vinton, No. 212 East 11th-st., without further invitation.

YOUNG.—In this City, on Friday, Dec. 11, Mrs. ANNETTE P. YOUNG, widow of the late Hiram Young, aged 37 years. Funeral this day, (Monday,) at 1 o'clock P. M., from No. 104 East Broadway.

VANDEVEER.—In Williamsburg, on Saturday evening, Dec. 12, GEO. VANDEVEER, Jr., in the 34th year of his age.

His relatives and friends, also those of his father in-law, Thomas Valentine, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday, Dec. 15, at 10 o'clock A. M., from the residence of the latter, No. 83 4th st., Williamsburg. The funeral service will be performed at Grace Church, Jamaica, L. I., at 1 o'clock P. M. The cars leave South Ferry for Jamaica at 10 A. M. and return at 3 P. M.

MABBETT.—At Astoria, L. I., on Saturday, Dec. 12, ELIZABETH WELLING, infant daughter of Henry J. and Mary L. Mabbett.

DOREMUS.—At his late residence, near Jamaica, L. I., suddenly, on Saturday, Dec. 12, JOSIAH DOREMUS, aged 85 years, 2 months and 6 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his father, David Doremus, at Newark, N. J., to morrow, (Tuesday,) Dec. 15, at 2 o'clock P. M. The remains will be interred at Newark, N. J.

WICKERS.—At Yonkers, Westchester Co., N. Y., on Tuesday, Dec. 8, of scarlet fever, MARIA LOUISA, daughter of James C. and Maria P. Wickers, aged 3 years and 1 month.

VAN DOREN.—At Charlotte, N. C., on Monday, Dec. 7, of apoplexy, Dr. J. LIVINGSTONE VAN DOREN, of New-York City.

SILVER WARE
AT REDUCED PRICES.
No. 447 Broome-st., one door west of Broadway.
WM. GALE & SON
have on hand a large stock of
SILVER WARE,
Comprising articles for FAMILY USE and PRESENTS,
ALL OF THEIR OWN MAKE.
Owing to the state of trade, and a desire to keep all our workmen employed,
WE ARE OFFERING UNUSUAL INDUCEMENTS TO THOSE WISHING TO PURCHASE.

RICH AND COSTLY FANCY GOODS.
FRANCIS TOMES & SONS,
No. 6 Maiden-lane,
Offer to the public
UNTIL THE 1ST OF JANUARY,
AT RETAIL,
Their large wholesale stock of fancy goods of the present season's importation,
AT
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES
FOR CASH.

WATCHES AT WHOLESALE.
TO DEALERS IN
WATCHES AND JEWELRY.
The subscribers offer for sale
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,
for the December season,
THEIR WHOLE STOCK OF
LOCLE, GENEVA AND ENGLISH WATCHES,
also of LEONTINE, CHATELAINES, LAVALLIERES,
and other GOLD CHAINS, all 18 carats fine.
VE. J. MAGNIN, GUEDIN & CO.,
Importers, No. 15 Maiden Lane, up stairs.

CHINA AND GLASS WARE.
JAMES M. SHAW, No. 70 Chatham-st.,
Now offers his well-assorted stock of Fancy Cut and Moulded Glass ware, Decorated and Plain China wares, consisting of dining and tea sets, vases, &c., and fancy goods for the season, at greatly reduced prices for cash.

LOOK OUT FOR BURGLARS.—EXTRA Safe Night Latches, wrought and cast Locks of every description, Secret Bolts, plated and porcelain Knobs, Mortise Bolts, iron, brass, and plated Chain Bolts, of extra quality; and every variety of fastenings for doors, Windows and Shutters, all at panic prices.
MANY, BALDWIN & MANY,
No. 49 John-st., corner of Dutch-st.

COUGHS, COLDS, CONSUMPTION, &c.—HYATT'S Pulmonic Balsam is daily curing the worst cases of these complaints. It cured Mr. J. H. Godwin of pain in the side, breast, and spitting of blood, after he had been afflicted for years, and was reduced to the last stages of weakness, and considered beyond the reach of medicine. Mr. Goodwin's office is at No. 114 Elizabeth-st. He is now in the enjoyment of perfect health. Let the afflicted call and see him. Dépôt, No. 246 Grand-st. 75 cents per bottle.

GENTS' CRAVATS, TIES, NEW PARIS STYLES, Scarfs, Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, French Suspenders, &c. Importers' and manufacturers' stock at retail, until Jan. 1, at 50 per cent. less than cost.
CHARLES LUMM, No. 313 Broadway.

RHEUMATISM, SCROFULA, &c.—HYATT'S Life Balsam is the most certain remedy for these terrible diseases. You who are suffering the most torturing pains, remember that a few doses of this powerful, yet pleasant compound, will afford certain relief. Thousands of cases have been cured and published in the *Times* and other papers. These certificates are from well-known citizens, who can be seen and consulted at any hour. Circulars containing these certificates can be had at the principal dépôt, No. 246 Grand-st. Seventy-five cents per bottle.

CLOTHING. CLOTHING.
Nos. 33 and 35.
Corner of John and Nassau sts.
Overcoats, Raglans, sacks, pants and vests, of all kinds, selling at prices below the cost of manufacture. Call and see the low prices before you buy.

J. CLAWSON KELLEY, ANALYTICAL PHYSICIAN, can be consulted at his office, No. 3 Bible-House, 4th-av. daily, until the 1st of January, free of charge, upon all diseases, particularly the lungs, liver, kidneys, &c., with their attending symptoms, as rheumatism, dyspepsia, nervousness, debility, difficulty of breathing, &c.

DYSPEPSIA OF FOURTEEN YEARS cured by Dr. SMITH'S MAGNETIC SALVE—Dr. John Howe, dentist, No. 226 Grand-st. For sale at Dr. S. B. SMITH'S, No. 77 Canal-st., near Church-st., and at various Druggists in New-York, Brooklyn, Williamsburg and Jersey City; also, at MILLET'S Music Store, Broadway, near Pearl.

LADIES' HOSPITAL FAIR, FOR THE benefit of the New-York Infirmary for Women and Children, will open TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 15, at the Institution, No. 64 Bleecker-st., corner of Crosby. The Fair will continue through the week, from 1 o'clock P. M.

A FEW RICH SABLES FOR SALE AT half the prices of last season, by GEORGE A. HEARN, No. 425 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

HOLIDAY NOTICE!!!
CHEAP GOODS FOR PRESENTS!
CLEARING-OUT SALE.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Will offer, on Monday, the balance of their Stock, at a still further reduction at retail,
FOR CASH!
FANCY SILKS, at 65 cents, reduced from 85 cents.
FANCY SILKS, at 85 cents, reduced from $1.
SILK ROBES, at $12, reduced from $18.
60 VELVET ROBES A QUILLE, at $25, reduced from $45.
The loss on this lot of Goods is fearful.
Other qualities of Velvet Robes à Quille, equally cheap.
ALSO,
VELVET FLOUNCED ROBES, very rich and handsome,
Greatly Reduced in Price.
ALSO,
VELVET ROBES A QUILLE and VELVET FLOUNCED ROBES, in White, Pink, Blue and Maize.
Also, White, Pink, Blue and Maize SILKS and SATINS of the newest styles, in great variety, for Wedding and Evening Parties.
In this Department our Stock stands unrivaled.
ALSO,
RICH LACES and LACE GOODS.
PRESENTS FOR DOMESTICS.
CHEAP PRINTS, CHEAP EMBROIDERIES,
CHEAP DE LAINES, CHEAP CAMBRIC HKDFS.,
CHEAP PLAIDS, CHEAP RIBBONS,
CHEAP PARAMATTAS, CHEAP SHAWLS,
CHEAP MERINOS, CHEAP CLOAKS.
Canal-st., corner Mercer.

SELLING OFF! SELLING OFF!
Clearing out the entire stock in stores Nos. 51 and 53 Catharine-st.
Continuation of the great Bankrupt Sale at the following prices:
Cases White Muslin 4 cents, value for 6 cents.
Cases Plaid Calicoes 4 cents, value for 10 cents.
Cases Mohair De Beige 6¼ cents, value for 10 cents.
Cases Satin Stripe De Laine 12 cents, value for 25 cents.
Cases English Calicoes 6¼ cents, fast colors.
Cases Merrimac Prints 8 cents, 12½ cent goods.
Cases Ducal Plaids 12½ cents, value for 25 cents.
Cases Double-width Plaids 18¾ cents, worth 2s. 6d.
Cases Printed De Laines 12½ cents, a bargain.
50 Pieces English De Laines 6¼ cents, cheap.
Cases Single-width Paramatta 10 cents, worth 12½ cents.
Cases Double-width Paramatta 12½ cents, worth 2s.
Cases Yard-wide Silk and Wool Poplins 18¾ cents, half-price.
300 Ducal Robes, New Style, $1 50, cheap at $3.
150 Challie Robes, Silk and Wool, $4 50, worth $10,
20 cases Domestic Muslin, great bargains.
5 bales Canton Flannel 9 cents, worth 12½ cents.
8 bales Saxony Flannel 12½ cents.
7 bales All-wool White Flannel 25 cents.
10 bales Plain and Twilled Red Flannel 25 cents, cheap.
The above will be found as represented, and not over 50 cents on the dollar. Call early.
ALEXANDER JUST,
Nos. 51 and 53 Catharine-st.,
3 Doors above Monroe-st.

IMPORTANT PUBLIC NOTICE.
The great sale at retail by assignees, at
COLUMBIAN HALL, No. 281 GRAND-ST.,
for the payment of confidential creditors,
MUST POSITIVELY CLOSE
on Saturday, the 16th day of January. And to effect the said liquidation, the whole of the stock has been subjected to a further and
UNPARALLELED REDUCTION IN PRICES.
And purchasers of
SILK DRESS GOODS,
French and English MERINOS,
PARAMETTAS, ALPACAS,
Saxony Wool and Cotton-and-Wool PLAIDS,
Plaid POPLINS, Alboni and Ducals,
CLOAKS, SHAWLS,
BLANKETS, QUILTS, COUNTERPANES,
LINEN GOODS of every description,
LACE and MUSLIN CURTAINS and DRAPERIES,
HOSIERY, GLOVES AND EMBROIDERIES,
FLANNELS and DOMESTIC GOODS,
would save money and time by attending the sale without delay, as the whole concern will be positively sold out by the Assignees, as the said deed of assignment directs.
CHARLES G. HOOK,
One of the Assignees.

FURS, FURS, FURS,
RICH AND BEAUTIFUL,
By order of the Administrator.
MOLYNEUX BELL, No. 303 Canal-st., is prepared to offer to the public
Ladies' rich Hudson Bay sable capes.
Ladies' rich Hudson Bay sable muffs.
Ladies' rich Hudson Bay sable cuffs.
Ladies' rich Hudson Bay sable cardinals.
Ladies' rich mink capes, muffs and cuffs.
Gentlemen's fur capes and gloves.
Also, reversible Otter and Astracan lambs' wool overcoats, of superior quality.
Gentlemen's cuffs and collars,
Sleigh robes, Bear skins and
Lap robes, Wolf skins.
All at prices
Far below manufacturers' cost prices.

BULPIN'S GREAT SALE OF FURS.
ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS.
ALL OF GENUINE MATERIAL AND MANUFACTURE.
Beautiful sets of Mink at..............$25
Extra sets of Mink at..............$30
Extra large Mink Capes at..............$60
Extra large Mink Capes, of rich dark shade, at..............$70
A splendid assortment of Fur Gloves.
Also,
Muffs, Cuffs, Gauntlets, Tippets, &c., &c.
OF GENUINE WELL-SEASONED SKINS,
AT HALF THE USUAL PRICES.
Ladies are cautioned against purchasing second-hand moth-eaten goods, which are now being offered in different parts of the City, and which are really dear at nothing.
No. 361 Broadway.

REDUCTION—REDUCTION—REDUCTION.
CLOSING SALES OF THE SEASON.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway,
Will offer this morning,
And balance of the week,
The most astounding bargains, viz.:
100 rich Quille Silk Robes, $22—reduced from $40.
100 rich black Flounced Robes, $15 and $18—reduced from $25 and $30.
Also, elegant Velvet Quille Silk Robes, $35—reduced from $70.
At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S, No. 473 Broadway.

EXTRAORDINARY ATTRACTIONS
FOR PURCHASERS OF DRY GOODS.
LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS have just bought for CASH, at ruinously low prices, the following goods, which they can sell cheaper than ever:
Embroidered Collars and Sets, of the finest work and newest styles, at half price.
Embroidered Handkerchiefs, do. do.
De Laines and Prints, an immense stock.
Merinos, Wool Plaids and Silks, all very much below cost of Importation.
No. 305 Canal-st., and No. 47 Howard-st.

GREAT SALE OF HANDKERCHIEFS
FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
2,000 Gent's White Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs at $2 25 per doz.
1,500 Gent's White and Colored Border Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs at $3 per dozen.
200 doz. Ladies' Hemstitched and Grass Linen Handkerchiefs at $2 63 and $3.
500 Fine Embroidered Cambric Handkerchiefs $2 each, worth $3 50.
800 Embroidered Handkerchiefs from 37½c. to 62c. each.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

EMBROIDERY SALE, AT
BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S, No. 473 Broadway.
2,000 double cambric collars, 25c. each.
1,500 embroidered jaconet do. at 25c. and 37c. each.
1,000 fine French tambour do. at 50c. each, worth $1.
Also,
The balance of our lace sets and collars at a reduction of 60 per cent. during the holiday season.

RICH FANCY GOODS.
OSBORNE, BOARDMAN & TOWNSEND,
No. 527 Broadway, corner of Spring-st.,
offer for inspection their magnificent stock of
FANCY ARTICLES FOR PRESENTS,
comprising a much larger and finer assortment than we have ever offered, and at
PRICES LARGELY REDUCED.

CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS
FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway,
Have now on hand
A choice selection of Cloth and Velvet Cloaks,
Which they will offer at the lowest prices
Of any other establishment in the City.

BLACK OSTRICH FEATHERS.
Just received,
100 dozen Superior Black
Ostrich Tips, which are offered very low for cash, by
HOMER & KETCHUM,
No. 318 Broadway,
Corner of Pearl-st.

DAMASK NAPKINS AND TABLE CLOTHS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Will offer their entire Stock
At GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,
On Monday, Dec. 14.
Canal-st., corner Mercer.

DRY GOODS.

303 CANAL-STREET.
RICH VELVET AND CLOTH CLOAKS
SELLING OFF
At a great sacrifice, in order to close out the stock
BY THE 1ST OF JANUARY.
The subscriber is now offering his large stock of elegant cloaks at a great reduction.
Presenting a good opportunity to those desirous of purchasing
USEFUL HOLIDAY PRESENTS!!
At prices in accordance with the times.
Rich embroidered and plain velvet French cloaks,
At one-half their actual cost.
Elegant beaver circulars and Raglans,
From $10 to $15.
Extra rich, with crochet fringe,
From $18 to $25.
Misses' and children's cloaks and talmas,
From $4 to $8.
A very handsome assortment of
OPERA CLOAKS,
From $16 to $25.
MOLYNEUX BELL.

CURTAIN MATERIALS,
Gilt Cornices, Window Shades, Tassels, Bands, and Fixtures in every variety.
ALSO, CARPETINGS, OIL-CLOTHS,
Rugs, Mats, Rods, &c., &c., &c.,
MUCH BELOW CUSTOMARY PRICES!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.

WINTER SHAWLS AND SILKS!
An immense assortment of Fashionable Shawls and Rich Paris Silks,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

FAMILY LINENS AND DOMESTICS.
Table Damasks, Sheetings, Shirtings, Towelings, &c., &c., &c.
ALSO, COTTON SHEETINGS and SHIRTINGS,
Drillings, Canton Flannels, and domestics of every description.
LARGEST RETAIL STOCK IN NEW-YORK,
At prices 25 per cent. below those usually charged.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

$9 RAGLAN-SLEEVE CIRCULARS!
500 more just finished, of BLACK BEAVER,
ALSO, ANOTHER CHOICE LOT
Of FINE BEAVER CIRCULARS, with Crochet fringe,
AT $15 EACH.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.

WINTER HOSIERY AND GLOVES,
Under-Garments, Opera Hoods, Gauntlets, &c,
FULL ASSORTMENT and CHEAP!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

YARD-WIDE SHAKER FLANNELS.
10 cases received from Auction,
WARRANTED ALL WOOL!
Retailed at 2s. 9d. per yard.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

FASHIONABLE WINTER DRESS GOODS.
Paris De Laines, Poplins, Valencias, Wool Plaids, Coburgs, Lustres, French, English and American Prints, &c., &c.
25 PER CENT. BELOW USUAL PRICES!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

HEAVY BLANKETS AND QUILTS.
Every variety of
ALL-WOOL ENGLISH BLANKETS.
Also, Colored and
WHITE MARSEILLES QUILTS.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

GRAY BEAVER CIRCULARS AND BASQUES—$2 50, $4, $5, $6,
Suitable for misses' wear.
Gray, brown and black circulars,
$7, $8, $9, $10, full size,
At the great Holiday sale
At BULPIN'S, No. 361 Broadway.

GREAT HOLIDAY SALE.
GREAT HOLIDAY SALE.
GREAT HOLIDAY SALE.
At
BULPIN'S
Cloak, Shawl and Fur
Emporium,
No. 361 Broadway.

THE "CARIOLA" CLOAK,
A superb garment for
Holiday presents,
In fine Black Beaver, at
BULPIN'S,
No. 361 Broadway.

GREAT HOLIDAY SALE
OF CLOAKS,
SHAWLS,
AND LADIES' FANCY FURS.
Still further and immense reduction in prices of
BULPIN'S ENTIRE STOCK,
At No. 361 Broadway,
Paris Mantilla Emporium.
GEO. BULPIN.

SHAWLS, SHAWLS.
Great Bargains for the
HOLIDAYS, at
BULPIN'S Sale,
No. 361 Broadway.

475 BROADWAY.
Cloaks, cloaks, cloaks,
All new styles,
The richest goods,
At reduced prices.
CHARLES STREET & CO.

475 BROADWAY.
Cloaks, cloaks, cloaks,
All new styles,
The richest goods,
At reduced prices.
CHARLES STREET & CO.

475 BROADWAY.
SHAWLS, SHAWLS,
Just received; new styles in
PLAID, BROCHE AND OTHER SHAWLS.
Will be sold for balance of the season at half the cost.
CHARLES STREET & CO.

475 BROADWAY.
GENUINE FURS.
Our stock of fine furs, comprising an assortment unequaled in the City, all genuine and guaranteed, will be sold off at
Half their value.
CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 Broadway.

EXTRA NOTICE.
MINK CAPES,
Warranted manufactured of
Well-seasoned skins.
Large size, full shaped..............$45@$50
Extra size, full shaped..............$60
Extra size, very dark, rich shade..............$70
Extra size, very best..............$75@$80@$85
Purchasers are assured that great advantages are offered in the above goods, being anxious to convert into cash at a sacrifice rather than carry over a large stock.
GEO. BULPIN, No. 361 Broadway.

NEW GOODS!!!
FOR CASH BUYERS.
AT WHOLESALE.
LATHROP, LUDINGTON & CO.,
Nos. 23 and 25 Park-place,
and
Nos. 20 and 22 Murray-st.,
Are constantly making additions of new, fresh and desirable Goods, to their stock, thus making their magnificent warerooms the most attractive resort in town, for buyers who have the cash to spend. There are hundreds of merchants visiting our city daily who cannot find at their old houses anything but the remnants and fragments of worn-out Goods, and are seeking for just such an opportunity to fill out their memorandums as we offer. We, therefore, invite all such to call and examine the
LARGEST AND BEST ASSORTED STOCK
of
DRY GOODS
IN THE UNION.
All of which will be offered at
ASTONISHINGLY LOW PRICES
FOR CASH.
SHEETINGS, SHIRTINGS,
TICKINGS, FLANNELS,
DE LAINES, PRINTS,
BLACK AND FANCY SILKS, BLANKETS,
MERINOS, ALPACAS,
PARAMATTAS, CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES, &c.
HOSIERY,
WHITE GOODS,
YANKEE NOTIONS, &c.

JAMES GRAY & CO.
Have now open a magnificent assortment of
EVENING ROBES,
From $4 to $65,
No. 729 Broadway, corner Waverley-place.

DRY GOODS.

A. T. STEWART & CO.,
In anticipation of the approaching
HOLIDAYS,
Will open, on Monday, Dec. 14, the following Goods, suitable for presents:
ENGLISH PRINTS, (fast colors,)
At $1 per Dress.
Yard wide Do.,
(Superior quality, new styles,)
At $1 50 per Dress.
Fine 6-4 ENGLISH MERINOS,
At 2s. per yard.
ALL-WOOL SAXONY PLAIDS,
At 2s. 6d. per yard.
FRENCH MUSLIN DE LAINES,
(All Wool,)
2s. 6d. per yard,
(usual price, 5s.,)
And the best lot of
SILKS yet offered,
(from auction,)
At 6s. per yard.
(These will be set aside from the regular stock.)
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

50,000 HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
PETER ROBERTS,
No. 429 Broadway, corner Howard-st.,
Will offer, for 20 days only, some very important and decided bargains in the following goods:
1,000 Honiton Lace Collars, $1 50—worth $3.
1,000 Point D'Alençon Lace Collars and sets of Collars and Sleeves at less than European cost.
2,000 Valenciennes, Honiton and Medallion sets, at half prices.
1,500 Lace Coiffures and Barbes, (just opened,) new patterns.
5,000 Black French Lace Veils, from $1 and upwards.
2,000 Black Thread Lace Veils, both round and square corners.
1,000 Infant's Embroidered Robes, Waists and Caps.
1,500 French Embroidered sets, $3 and $4—worth from $8 to $14.
3,000 Embroidered Collars, 45 cents—worth $1 25.
2,000 pairs Sleeves, $1—worth $2.
2,500 Embroidered Handkerchiefs; also, tape-bordered and hemstitched, at all prices.
An innumerable assortment of other goods not mentioned in the above will be sold equally cheap.

POSITIVE NOTICE!!
MUST BE SOLD BY THE FIRST OF JANUARY.
TREMENDOUS EXCITEMENT.
Continuation sale at retail of
JOHN N. GENIN'S STOCK OF FURS,
At auction prices,
At the auction salesroom No. 358 Broadway.
The balance of the stock that could not be made ready for the sale will now be offered at the prices obtained at the recent auction sale.
Ladies will have every opportunity to try on and thoroughly examine every article they may wish to purchase.
The stock comprises a full assortment of
Cloaks, Made from
Capes, Russian Sables,
Tippets, Hudson Bay Sable,
Victorines, Mink, Stone marten,
Muffs, Cuffs, Siberian Squirrel,
Collars, gloves, Chinchilla,
Mufflers, &c., Rock Marten, &c., &c.
Sleigh and lap robes in profusion, also a choice assortment of children's furs in every variety.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!!
REDUCTIONS TO SUIT THE TIMES.
THE WHOLE STOCK MARKED DOWN.
LONG BROCHE SHAWLS, warranted all wool, $10. These Shawls were sold last season at $18, and four weeks since the price was $14.
SQUARE BROCHE SHAWLS, of similar quality, reduced to $5, worth $8.
LONG WOOL SHAWLS, purchased at the recent extensive auction sales, $2 to $3 50 less than current prices.
CLOTH CLOAKS AND RAGLANS.—800 brown and black cloth and twilled beaver Cloaks and Raglans, in 80 different styles, reduced 10 per cent. less than the cost of material.
DE LAINES.—500 pieces De Laine, the richest styles imported, selling at 1s. 6d. per yard, the same goods as sold in the auction rooms at 20c. and 22c.
FLANNELS.—10 bales red, white and dark blue twilled all-wool Flannel, very heavy, 2s., regular price 2s. 6d.
PRINTS.—10 cases English Prints, new styles, very choice patterns, warranted fast colors, 6¼c., and well worth 10c.
SHEETINGS.—150 pieces 2¼ yards wide extra quality white Sheeting, 1s. 6d., worth 2s. 6d. 75 pieces, 10-4, brown Sheeting, similar quality, 1s. 6d., worth 2s. 3d.
Every article not mentioned reduced in the same proportion.
H. B. CLAPP & CO.,
Nos. 57 and 59 Catharine-st., corner Monroe.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
JAMES GRAY & CO. beg to announce that as the large stock of
SILKS ON CONSIGNMENT
FROM THE MANUFACTURER
Must be all sold by the 31st inst.,
They have marked the balance at prices far below anything yet offered.
A NEW LOT JUST OPENED,
AT 60 CENTS.
Our REGULAR GOODS will be sold at prices much below the cost of importation.
No. 729 Broadway, corner Waverley-place.

USEFUL AND DESIRABLE
GOODS FOR WINTER.
A. T. STEWART & CO.
Now offer
AT RETAIL
REAL WELSH FLANNELS.
25 cents per yard.
ENGLISH BLANKETS.
At reduced prices.
LINENS AND TABLE DAMASKS, BEAVER CLOTHS, and every description of fabric for men's and boys' WINTER WEAR.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

5,000 EMBROIDERED COLLARS.
Reduced to 25 cents.
POINT LACE SETS,
HANDKERCHIEFS,
COLLARS,
BLACK LACE VEILS,
BARBES,
COIFFURES,
and FRENCH EMBROIDERIES,
At Greatly Reduced Prices.
JAMES GRAY & CO.,
No. 729 Broadway, corner Waverley-place.

RECEPTION DRESSES FOR
NEW-YEAR'S.
A. T. STEWART & CO.
Will sell, apart from their regular stock, on MONDAY, Dec. 14, a
MAGNIFICENT ASSORTMENT OF
RICH SILKS,
At 25 dollars per dress.
(Previous prices from $40 to $60.)
And they will also add
THE RICH VELVET FLOUNCED ROBES,
(Purchased at auction last week,)
AT THE SAME PRICE.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

USEFUL HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
A. T. STEWART & CO.
Will offer on Monday, Dec. 14,
the following lots of HOSIERY and GLOVES.
1,800 dozen Girls' fleecy lined cotton Hose, in white, brown and slate, at 12½ cents per pair.
400 dozen ditto Ladies', at 20 cents per pair.
300 dozen Ladies and Gents' Gloves, various kinds, slightly spotted, 12½ cents per pair.
200 dozen Gents' plush-lined Leather Gloves, 50 cents per pair.
150 dozen Gents' plush-lined Gloves, at 30 cents per pair.
175 dozen Ladies' and Gents' Merino Vests, (slightly damaged by salt water,) at 50 cents each.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

CLOSING SALE,
No. 341 BROADWAY.
Until 1st January,
PATON & CO.
Will sell for cash only, at cost and less than cost.
BLANKETS,
QUILTS,
FLANNELS,
SHEETINGS,
NAPKINS, TOWELINGS, TABLE DAMASKS,
LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS,
AND
CURTAIN MATERIALS.

RICH PARIS EMBROIDERIES
FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
FRENCH EMBROIDERED COLLARS,
(With Fancy Ties,)
50 cents each.
Suitable for Presents.
Also,
A variety of the
RICHEST EMBROIDERED SETS,
(Purchased in Paris at a great reduction.)
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

BLACK FLOUNCED SILK ROBES.
AT 15 DOLLARS EACH.
Also,
BLACK SILK ROBES A QUILLE,
AT 12 DOLLARS EACH,
(From auction,)
A GREAT BARGAIN.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

GREAT CONSIGNMENT SALE.
Embroidered Sets, trimmed with Val. Lace.
Embroidered Sets Gauntlet Sleeves.
Honiton Lace Sets.
Val. Lace Sets.
Point Applique Sets.
Point D'Alençon Sets.
Medallion Lace Sets.
Thread Lace Sets.
All at half the cost of importation.
GENIN'S BAZAAR, No. 513 Broadway.

GREAT CONSIGNMENT SALE.
$25,000 worth of fine French Embroideries, 75 per cent. below cost.
GENIN'S BAZAAR,
No. 513 Broadway.

GREAT CONSIGNMENT SALE.
10,000 fine French Collars, 75 per cent. below cost,
GENIN'S BAZAAR, No. 513 Broadway.

GREAT CONSIGNMENT SALE.
10,000 French Embroidered Sets, 75 per cent. below cost.
GENIN'S BAZAAR,
No. 513 Broadway.

GREAT CONSIGNMENT SALE.
PRESENTS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
$25,000 worth of French Embroideries, 75 per cent. below cost.
GENIN'S BAZAAR,
No. 513 Broadway.

GREAT CONSIGNMENT SALE.
1,000 Embroidered Robe Skirts, 75 per cent. below cost.
GENIN'S BAZAAR, No. 513 Broadway.

GREAT CONSIGNMENT SALE.
A large assortment of Lace Curtains below cost, at
GENIN'S BAZAAR, No. 513 Broadway.

FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS [illegible] AT REDUCED PRICES.—Broadcloths, [illegible] Blankets, Flannels, Dress Goods, Linens, [illegible] Linen Handkerchiefs, Shirts, Drawers, [illegible] &c., for sale by WM. [illegible]

Our Relations with Venezuela.

From the Evening Post.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 11.

The Aves Island case is just now occupying the attention of the Secretary of State, and it would seem there is a speck of war on the horizon, Venezuela-wards.

It will be remembered that some time in 1854 the Venezuelean Government, at the head of which was Señor PLANOS, drove off by its armed force from Aves, an island owned and occupied by American citizens, and over three hundred miles from her coasts, some sixty Americans, peacefully engaged in gathering guano, under the flag of the United States and sanction of our Government, and then sold the island for a large sum to some speculators. Señor PLANOS soon after, "for his country's good," left for Paris, where he is now enjoying in placid retirement his large fortune, one of the items of which, it is claimed, is a part of the $200,000 he sold the island for, and his successors in the government are left residuary legatees of various little responsibilities, among them that for the robbery in question, and which our Government has been urgently pressing these three years.

Believing that all diplomatic means had become exhausted, our Minister at Caracas returned last Summer, under his instruction to lay the case for further action before our Government. He was sent back in September, with most stringent documents, in which the old General grew quite bellicose, declaring, in very comprehensive language, that Brother Jonathan would not stand this trifling any longer; that our feeble sisters south of us were too much inclined to impose with their weakness upon their more stalwart brother; that he had concluded to take a stand for our future course with respect to these constant acts of outrage upon the person and property of our citizens, by these irresponsible institutions called Governments, for which ordinary means of obtaining justice seemed to be useless; that they must now learn that swift and sure retribution will follow any future acts of injustice to our citizens; that this case was a good one to commence upon, and Venezuela would please either walk up promptly and "settle," or take the consequences.

No answer having yet appeared, peremptory instructions have now been issued to be followed up, I learn, by a ship of war—giving Venezuela short notice to make amends, under penalty of a rupture, and other measures instead of dispatches. These, it is affirmed, will be reprisals, which, as a peaceful remedy against these weak but tricky half-breeds, who plunder us with impunity, knowing that they can put off our reclamations with diplomatic notes and promises to give them "consideration," beyond the contingency of their punishment in the premises—seems to be the only sure means of redress for the increasing outrages upon our people in those countries, and which it is high time were put a stop to.

GOLD IN ARKANSAS.—Judge DUNCAN, of Arkansas, writes to a friend in Georgia, in reference to the recent report of discoveries of gold: "One of the Bacus, who went out to the Rocky Mountains last Spring, and was gone about three months, with YOUNG CROMBIE and others, returned about the 1st of August with a specimen of the precious metal gathered from the surface of the earth, near the base of the mountains. I am informed that the prospecting they did was by no means perfect. There were so many wild Indians that they thought it best not to remain long at one place; but in their travels stopped a great many times and washed a panful or two, and found some invariably where they washed, both from the surface away from the streams, as well as in the streams. I am told by those who have been to California, that the Rocky Mountain mines must be richer, from all appearance, than that ever was. The country is extensive, and, as far as it has been explored, has all the indications of a rich mining country—indeed, a great deal more so than California; the soils, timber, slate, flint rock and quartz are in abundance."

DELEGATES FROM PROPOSED TERRITORIES.—We see no reason to anticipate that the House of Representatives will admit to seats in the Hall either of the gentlemen applying to be recognized by that body as delegates from Territories for which Territorial Governments have not yet been organized. The Territory of Dacotah, as it is called, by the by, embraces not a single acre of land on which a single white man is now legally residing, except such as either hold Government offices, or are mere residents at the will of the Government, under "permits" from the functionaries of the Indian Department. Or, in other words, it is all as yet Indian territory. The mere statement of this fact will show how preposterous the idea of admitting a delegate from it to a seat in the House really is.—*Washington Star.*

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets.... *Carefully reported for New-York Times.*

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Dec. 12, 1857—6 P. M.

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE SINCE NOON OF YESTERDAY—36,218 bbls. Flour, 86,916 bushels and 850 bags Wheat, 11,741 bushels Corn, 4,500 bushels and 300 bags Oats, 95 bags Barley, 3,359 pkgs. Provisions, 1,112 bbls. Whisky, and 93 bbls. Ashes.

ASHES—Are dull and heavy. Pearls, $6; Pots, $6 ⅌ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse 1,566 bbls., including 843 bbls. Pearls, and 723 Pots.

BARK—70 hhds. No. 1 Quercitron have been sold in Philadelphia during the week at $26 ⅌ ton. Receipts and stocks light.

COAL—Foreign has been in better request. Liverpool Cannel, to arrive and here, at $10 25@$10 50; Orrel, at $8@$8 50, ⅌ chaldron, on 4 months credit; and Pictou at $5 50, cash, ⅌ ton. No change occurred in Anthracite.

COFFEE—Is more sought after by the trade,—and we heard of sales of 1,200 pkgs. Java at 15½c.@ [illegible] bags Rio at 9c.@10¾c.; 150 bags Maracaibo at [illegible]@11½c.; and some Bahia at 9c. ⅌ lb. The price obtained for the cargo of 6,000 bags Rio Coffee, sold Thursday, to a speculator, was 9¼c. ⅌ lb. We quote Java 15½c.@16c.; Maracaibo, 9½c.@ [illegible]; Rio, 8¾c.@10¾c.; St. Domingo, 8½c.@8¾c.; Native Ceylon, 13c., cash; and Laguayra, at 10½c.

COTTON—Is scarce and in slack request,—including Middling Uplands at 11½c.; Gulf do. at 11¾c. There is hardly any middling Cotton offering here,—the small stock in market being composed chiefly of good middling qualities.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour is plentier, cheaper, and consequently, brisker. Sales 11,900 bbls.

Common to good Superfine	$4 50@$4 60
Extra State	4 70@ 4 90
Superfine Indiana and Michigan	4 50@ 4 60
Extra Ohio	4 55@ 4 65
Fancy Ohio	4 75@ 4 85
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 70@ 6 25
Fancy Genesee	5 25@ 7 00
Extra Genesee	5 00@ 5 10
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	5 75@ 7 50
	5 40@ 7 50

Canadian continues heavy and languid. Sales 900 bbls. superfine to extra at $4 55@$6 35 ⅌ bbl. Southern is dull and heavy. Sales 1,100 bbls. low mixed to extra at $5@$7 50 ⅌ bbl. Rye Flour is in slack demand at old prices—$3 50@$4 for fine to superfine, ⅌ bbl. Corn Meal is steady, at $3 25@$3 40 for Jersey, and $3 70 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl. Buckwheat $2 25 ⅌ 100 lbs.

FRUIT—Raisins continue in good request, with free sales, including Layer at $2 25@$2 30; Bunch, $2 ⅌ whole box; smaller packages at proportionate rates.

GRAIN—Wheat is more abundant, and closes languidly. Sales 31,000 bushels, including ordinary White Western, at $1 20; Red Western, part good, at $1 [illegible]; do. Club, at $1 02@$1 05; do. do. [illegible]c.@98c., and poor White Southern, at [illegible]. Corn is scarce and quiet. Sales 14,000 bush. at 60c.@70c. for new crop Yellow and White Jersey and Southern, and, nominally, 78c.@80c. for old Yellow and White Southern ⅌ bushel. Mixed Western is quoted at 75c.@76c. ⅌ bushel. Rye has been purchased to the extent of [illegible], including Northern at 75c.@76c., delivered, and Jersey at 74c. ⅌ bushel. 3,200 bush. State Barley changed hands at from 70c.@83c. ⅌ bushel. Oats are in slack demand at our revised quotations, at 46c.@48c. for Western; 44c.@46c. for State; 38c.@40c. for Jersey and Pennsylvania, and 33c.@39c. for Southern ⅌ bushel.

HAY—Sales 1,200 bales North River at 55c.@70c., ⅌ 100 lbs.

HEMP—In St. Louis, during the week ending Dec. 9, sales were made of 1,381 bales undressed American, (including 1,200 bales to a city spinner,) at prices ranging from $70@$85, and 8 bales dressed do. at [illegible]. The stocks reported in the warehouses of St. Louis, Dec. 1, were 8,200 bales, which have been reduced by sales and shipments nearly 2,000 bales.

HIDES—Sales have been reported since our last of [illegible] Rio Grande at 19c.; 1,100 Orinoco at 17c.; 600 [illegible] at 12½c., all on 6 months' credit; [illegible] private bargain; 200 dry salted Maracaibo, and 400 dry Southern at 10c., rejecting [illegible]. Stock in first hands to-day: 365,685, against [illegible] last year, and 31,234 same time in 1855. Mr. HULL, broker, says:

"The receipts for the week have been light, both from the coast and foreign ports, and, with an active demand from the trade, the stock has slightly diminished. Prices [illegible], and a further decline of ½c. ⅌ lb. [illegible] to, as will be seen by the annexed [illegible] are very cautious about operating to [illegible] at the present decline, and a large [illegible] on the market, could not be sold unless [illegible] reduction from current rates. Tanners [illegible] unwilling to purchase, except for their [illegible], and while the market is in this state, [illegible] very large stock, we cannot expect a very [illegible]. Should our receipts fall off, as they [illegible] during the early part of the coming year, [illegible] more animated market and steadier [illegible] have been 6,569 from foreign ports, as [illegible] Barcelona, per *Volant* and *W. A. Griffin* [illegible] per *Emma*; 831 Central America, per [illegible] 2,429 coastwise. Total, 9,882."

HOPS—[illegible] quiet, at old prices. Crops of [illegible]; 1856, 2½c.@3½c.; 1855, 1½c.@2½c., cash.

IRON—Scotch Pig continues inactive and somewhat nominal at $22@$25, cash, and $28@$29, six months. Sales by auction, 1,136 bundles Russian Sheet, damaged, 3¾c.@4⅛c., cash, ⅌ lb. The Philadelphia *Price Current* of this morning says: "The demand for Pig Iron continues limited, and prices [illegible]. Sales of Anthracite at $23@$25 ⅌ ton for No. 1, $21@$22 for No. 2, and $20@$22 for No. 3, [illegible] 500 tons of the latter sold, part [illegible], and part at $19 50@$20, cash. [illegible] have come under our notice. Blooms [illegible] after. Small sales of Charcoal at $26@$30 ⅌ ton, cash and six months. Bar Iron meets a limited inquiry, within the range of our quotations. Boiler Plates sell from [illegible] ⅌ lb., and Castings from [illegible] ⅌ ton.

LATHS—Eastern, $1 25, cash, ⅌ M.

LEAD—Is dull and unchanged in value, in this market. In St. Louis, from Dec. 1 to Dec. 9, sales were made of 3,000 pigs [illegible] at $4 50, closing firmly at $4 50, and [illegible] at $5, ⅌ 100 lbs.

LEATHER—Mr. HULL reports the prevalence of a fair inquiry from Eastern manufacturers during the week, and with moderate receipts the stock has decreased. In prices for Sole no change can be noticed. Some of the trade are unwilling to sell at present, anticipating better prices in the Spring. It is certain that, if the manufacturers of the East commence operations soon, there will be no surplus stock by the first of March. The extreme small stock of Boots and Shoes in first hands will soon compel manufacturers to begin work, in order to supply their Spring orders. We may, therefore, look for a good trade during the Winter. Oak tanned is in good supply and moderate demand.

LIME—Rockland; 80c. for Common, and $1 for Lump, ⅌ bbl.

MOLASSES—The demand is moderate. Prices are unaltered. Porto Rico, 23c.@28c.; Cuba Muscovado, at 19c.@25c.; Clayed Cuba, at 17c.@20c., and New-Orleans, at 35c. ⅌ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin, Tar and Crude Turpentine appear as last noticed. Spirits Turpentine has been purchased to the extent of 470 bbls., at 39c.@40c. ⅌ gallon, indicating an easier market.

OILS—Are generally dull and heavy, as previously represented.

PROVISIONS—Pork is depressed and cheaper. Sales 350 bbls., in lots, at $15 25@$16 for Mess, and $13 50@$14 for Prime, ⅌ bbl. Cut Meats are in moderate supply and demand at 9c.@9½c. for Hams, and 7c.@7½c. for Shoulders, ⅌ lb. Bacon, 10½c.@11c. ⅌ lb. Lard is in moderate request at drooping rates. The transactions since our last embrace 350 bbls. fair to prime, at 10c.@10½c. ⅌ lb. Beef continues inactive and languid. The transactions since our last consist of 130 bbls., in lots, at $10 50@$13 for repacked Western Mess; $13 75@$14 50 for extra do.; $9@$10 for Country Mess, and $5 75@$6 75 for do. Prime, ⅌ bbl. Prime Mess Beef, $19@$24 ⅌ tierce. Beef Hams $14@$16 ⅌ bbl. Butter is in limited demand at languid rates: 11c.@16c. for Ohio; 14c.@20c. for common to very good State, and 21c.@24c. for prime to choice do., ⅌ lb. Cheese is salable and steady, at 6c.@8c. for common to prime, ⅌ lb.

In Cincinnati,—during the week ending Dec. 9,—Hogs varied but little in value,—yet the *Price Current* states that the market has partaken of that illegitimate character which has made it quite irregular, and made prices partake more of the fancy character than of fact. The great bulk of the business done during the week was by drovers and owners of Hogs, who, not satisfied with the current prices, have arrived at the conclusion that there is money in Pork at $5, and are, therefore, packing, not only their own, but have bought quite extensively with the same object in view, and in this way prices have been kept up, because the amount of Hogs to be had outside is comparatively small, and not more than what is needed to fill the current orders. Packers, as a general thing, are holding back and exhibiting a greater amount of caution and indifference than is usual at this season in other years. The weather, as a general thing, has been unfavorable, being, with little exception, too warm for packing, and yesterday the temperature was too far above a safe point with a damp and sultry atmosphere; and the market closed languid, though it was not easy to purchase 200 lb. Hogs at $5, which is the rate packers seem willing to pay, but would not operate largely at this rate. All the houses are busy except the foreign ones, chiefly on commission work. The receipts by the various routes during the week were:

The receipts by the various routes during the week were	42,729
Previously reported	95,081
Total for the season	137,810
Same time in 1856	183,373
Same time in 1855	203,582
Same time in 1854	134,738

The whole number received from Kentucky up to this date last season was 80,726. This season, up to date, it is 61,990, showing a falling off of 18,736. The whole number received the week corresponding with this last season, was 53,836. There has been a good demand for Mess Pork from New-Orleans, and 2,000 bbls. sold during the week, at prices ranging from $13@$14, the latter for choice brands, closing at $13 25@$13 50 for good brands.

In St. Louis, during the week ending Dec. 9, Hogs arrived pretty freely, "but holders were mostly asking prices above packer's views, and the sales of the week did not exceed 2,500 or 3,000 head. Light hogs averaging from 150 to 175 lbs., ranged at $4@$4 25; good lots averaging 200 lbs. at $4 50, and heavy lots averaging from 210 to 230 lbs. and upward, from $4 62½@$4 75 ⅌ 100 lbs. The number cut to date did not exceed 7,000 or 8,000 head."

RICE—Sales 100 tierces, in lots, at $3@$3 75 ⅌ 100 lbs.

SKINS—The sales of Goat during the week embraced 40 bales Curacoa at 52½c.; 15 bales Vera Cruz, at 38c., and 15 bales Chagres, at 27c., all six months' credit. Nothing new in Deer.

SUGARS—Attract less attention at previous figures. Sales 325 hhds. Cuba and Porto Rico, at 6c.@7¾c. ⅌ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 15,000 lbs, prime, at 10c. ⅌ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 285 bbls. Jersey, Ohio and Prison, at 21½c.@22c½., chiefly within the range, ⅌ gallon.

TOBACCO—The Baltimore market has been inactive, yet steady, during the week. 373 hhds. were inspected, including 363 hhds. Maryland. The Richmond market has also ruled quiet, without any noticeable change in quotations.

WOOL—Sales in Philadelphia during the week ending to-day: 10,000 lbs. fine fleece on private terms, and 10,000 lbs. pulled, No. 1, at 25c.@26c., cash, per lb. The *Price Current* says: "There has been very little inquiry for Wool, but the announcement that a number of our manufacturers will soon resume operations, has caused a firmer feeling."

FREIGHTS—Were doing better. For Liverpool: Cotton, 5-32d. ⅌ lb. Flour, 1s. 6d.@1s. 9d. ⅌ bbl.; Grain, 4½d.@5½d. ⅌ bushel; Resin, 1s. 9d.@2s. ⅌ bbl.; Beef, 4s. ⅌ tc., and heavy goods, 20s.@25s. ⅌ ton. For other ports proportionate rates. The latest charters have been: A brig, 221 tons, to Bathurst, Africa and back, if to New-York $2,500, if to Marseilles $3,000; a barque, 360 tons, to a Windward West India Island, $1,300; a brig, 350 tons, to Turks Islands and back, Salt, 13c.; one to Trinidad, Cuba, and back, Sugar, 35c. and Molasses on deck $2 50, cargo out free; one to Nuevitas and back, 34c. and $2 50; a brig from Richmond to Rio and back to New-York, and one to Havana, thence to Attakapas back to New-York, on terms we did not learn.

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PUBLIC MEETINGS.

AN ADJOURNED MEETING OF THE First Ward Republican Association will be held THIS (Monday) EVENING, the 14th, at No. 45 Whitehall-st., at 7½ o'clock. By order.

JAMES McKENNA, President.

JOSEPH P. BOYCE,
BENJAMIN C. SYKES, } Secretaries.

AN ADJOURNED MEETING OF THE friends of the Juvenile Temperance movement will take place, Room No. 3 Bible House, TO-DAY, at 3½ P. M., to hear the report of the Committee appointed at the Saratoga Convention. All friends of the cause are invited. JOHN RUSTON, Rec. Sec. *pro tem.*

STATIONERY.

COMMISSION PAPER WAREHOUSE.—A. C. GOODMAN & CO., No. 32 Beekman st., invite the attention of Book and Newspaper Publishers, Printers, and all other buyers, to their facilities for supplying paper of any quality, size and weight, at the very lowest prices.

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Cash paid for rags and paper shavings.

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GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest-plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

GREATEST CHANCE.—ELEGANT 7-OCTAVE rosewood grand diagonal piano, made by one of the best makers, and warranted in perfect order; cost $500; has been used a few months; will be sold for $200. Can be seen at No. 141 9th-st.

CHICKERING & SON'S PIANO-FORTES —Including the various styles manufactured by this celebrated establishment; also, a large variety of second-hand Pianos, for sale at very reduced prices, at No. 508 Broadway. H. WARREN.

A RARE CHANCE TO GET A GOOD 7-octave piano at a great bargain. It must be sold immediately. Apply at No. 178 Wooster-st., second floor.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO Bacon & Raven,) piano-forte manufacturers, ware-room No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

PROVISIONS FOR THE POOR,
AT COST PRICES!
The subscriber has opened a dépôt at
No. 283 CANAL-ST.,
for the sale of the following articles to the laboring classes, at actual cost prices, for cash only, viz.:
FLOUR AND MEAL OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
BEANS,
PEAS,
RICE,
PEARL BARLEY,
TEA,
SUGAR,
COFFEE,
POTATOES,
DOMESTIC DRIED FRUITS, of all kinds,
and other kinds of provisions of the best quality.
A. M. COFFIN, No. 283 Canal-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE.
A comedy combination already [illegible].
MR. CHARLES MATHEWS,
the most eminent comedian of the age,
MR. JOHN BROUGHAM AND MR. BURTON,
too well known to need description.
MRS. LIZZIE WESTON DAVENPORT, first appearance this season. Mr. Fisher, Mr. Mark Smith, Mr. Setchell.
MR. ROGERS, the celebrated London comedian.
Miss S [illegible], Mrs. Hughes, Mrs. W. H. Smith, Mr. Seymour, Miss Ada Clifton, &c.
A consolidation of first-class comic talent never before presented to the public.
Monday—The comedy of LONDON ASSURANCE. Dazzle, as originally played by him ...Mr. C. Mathews. Meddle, Mr. Burton. Max Harkaway, Mr. John Brougham.
Lady Gay Spanker, Mrs. Lizzie Weston Davenport. With AN APPEAL TO THE PUBLIC, by Mr. C. Mathews.
Tuesday—CURE FOR THE HEARTACHE, with Mr. Mathews and Mr. Burton as Young and old Rapid; with a new comedy, in which Mr. C. Mathews, Mr. Brougham, Mr. Burton and Mrs. Hughes will appear.
A startling novelty is in preparation.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
On every evening this week will be performed the great local drama of
THE POOR OF NEW-YORK,
with its thrilling and beautiful illustrations of our City life, received each night with an enthusiasm never surpassed in New-York. The great scenic pictures of Union Square in a Snow-Storm and the Fire in Five Points, elicits each evening outbursts of delight, and the exquisite histrionic portraiture of Mr. Blake, Mr. Lester, Mr. Davenport, Mr. Sothern, Mr. Sloane, Mr. T. B. Johnston, Mr. Norton, Mrs. Blake, Mrs. Hoey, Mrs. Allen, Mrs. Cook, have drawn forth the warmest encomiums from the public and the press.
The Management desires to acknowledge, with pride and gratitude, this noble and generous encouragement of a native drama, which will impart an inspiration to new and higher efforts.
A romantic Christmas Tale of Prairie Life is in preparation by the * * * * Club; also, a new five-act drama on American Manners, by
DION BOURCICAULT,
the greatest living dramatist in the English tongue.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 14,
THE GREAT GABRIEL IN TWO COMIC PARTS.
ANTOINE AND JEROME as Pepolin and Morell.
Comic interlude, LA FETE CHAMPETRE.
V. Chiarini and A. Lehmann on the DOUBLE TIGHT ROPE.
Beautiful Ballet d'Action, THE CONTRABANDIST.
MEDINA; Or, A DREAM AND REALITY.
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½ o'clock.
Tickets 50 cents. Upper Boxes, 25 cents. Children, 25 cents.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—THE CREATION.
THURSDAY, Dec. 17.
The public are respectfully informed that
CARL FORMES,
Mme. LA GRANGE, Miss MILNER,
Mr. PERRING,
will make their first appearance in Haydn's Sacred Oratorio,
THE CREATION,
Which will be given by
THE NEW-YORK HARMONIA SOCIETY,
under the immediate patronage of the most distinguished Reverend Clergy of New-York and Brooklyn.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
No. 624 Broadway, above Houston-st.
SEVENTH WEEK OF THE SEA OF ICE.
OVER FIFTY THOUSAND PERSONS have already witnessed this magnificent drama.
MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 14, 1857,
(And every evening during the week,)
THE SEA OF ICE; Or, A MOTHER'S PRAYER.
Ogarita, the Wild Flower of Mexico....Miss Laura Keene
Carlos, an adventurer....Mr. Jefferson
Barabas, a Sailor....Geo. Jordan
Raoul de Lascours, Captain of the Urania. Mr. Wheatleigh
TOM TAYLOR'S NEW COMEDY OF AN UNEQUAL MATCH, is in rehearsal, and will be shortly produced, with a splendid distribution of characters and new scenery, by Hawthorne.
The Grand Christmas Pantomime of HARLEQUIN BLUE BEARD will be produced during the approaching holidays, on a scale of magnificence never before attempted in this country.
BALCONY CHAIRS only 50 cents each, can be secured for any night during the week, without extra charge.
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½ precisely.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.
Chatham-street, near Roosevelt.
MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 14.
The entertainment will commence with the Drama of
THE REVOLT IN INDIA; Or, THE FALL OF DELHI.
To be followed by the Historical Irish Drama of
O'NEAL THE GREAT.
To conclude with the Farce of
COMFORTABLE SERVICE.
Doors open at 6½ o'clock. Curtain will rise at 7 o'clock.

EMPIRE HALL, NO. 596 BROADWAY.
The gigantic moving dioramas of
DR. KANE'S ARCTIC VOYAGES,
With a thrilling description of the sufferings endured by him and his daring followers, by
CHARLES GAYLER, Esq.,
The popular author and dramatist.
EVERY EVENING at 8 o'clock and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS at 3 o'clock.
Admission 25 cents; children half price.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Lessee and Proprietor....Mr. E. Eddy
Boxes and Parquette, 25 cents. | Pit....12 cents.
MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 14.
The performance to commence with
SANDS, NATHANS & CO'S
Great Triple Troupe of American, French and German Artists.
To conclude with the Pantomime of
JOCKO, THE BRAZILIAN APE.

Merchants' and Clerks' Library Association.
THE PICTURE ON THE WALL.
An unpublished tale in verse, will be recited by
THE AUTHOR,
CHARLES MACKAY, LL. D.,
On MONDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock,
At Mozart Hall, No 663 Broadway.
Tickets 50 cents, for sale at the principal bookstores and at the door.

CRYSTAL PALACE.
GREAT CATTLE SHOW.
Visitors are respectfully informed that the refreshment saloons in the Palace will be kept open during the Cattle show, and be stocked with the choicest articles the markets afford.

CRYSTAL PALACE.
Exhibitors are requested to have their machinery in operation during the Cattle Show now being held.

MRS. KEMBLE'S READINGS.—MRS. FRANCES ANNE KEMBLE will read Shakespeare's play of OTHELLO on MONDAY, Dec. 14, at 2 P. M., in the Lecture-room of the University Medical College, in 14th-st., next the Academy of Music. The Evening Readings of the week, beginning at 8 o'clock P. M., will be as follows: TUESDAY, Dec. 15, THE MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM; THURSDAY, Dec. 17, THE TEMPEST; SATURDAY, Dec. 19, CORIOLANUS. To avoid interruption, it is requested that the audience will be punctual. Tickets $1 each reading, may be had at Messrs. Appleton's, Francis', Crowen's and Christern's bookstores; William Hall & Son's music store, and at the Clarendon, Everett, Metropolitan and St. Nicholas Hotels; also, from C. W. Polman, Janitor of the College.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—FIRST TIME OF A forcible local comedy of reform, translated from the Anglo-American, by a corps of inimitable star-authors, in the extraordinarily brief period of seventy days, and expressly adapted to present and pastime, by the same. It is entitled THE RICH OF NEW YORK; or, LIVE AND LET LIVE; THIS EVENING at 7½ o'clock, cast with the full strength of the excellent company at this establishment. Miss Kitty Crape, Mrs. Charles Howard. After which FOUNDED ON FACT. AFTERNOON at 3 A HUSBAND AT SIGHT, and HERCULES, KING OF CLUBS. The beautiful AQUARIA, Grand Panopticon Studio; Happy Family, &c., to be seen as usual. Admittance, 25 cents; children under ten, 13.

MOZART CONCERT HALL, NO. 663 BROADWAY.—A grand concert in aid of the Italian Benevolent Society will be given on SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 19. By permission of B. Ullman, Esq., all the most distinguished artists from the Academy of Music have kindly volunteered their services, and will appear. Particulars in future bills.

MISS JULIA A. POTTER, ASSISTED BY MR WM. HENRY JONES, announces her first Vocal Concert on MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 14, 1857, at Stuyvesant Institute, No. 659 Broadway, nearly opposite Bond-st. Tickets 25 cents each.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.—THE TWENTY-NINTH Annual Ball of the New-York Fire Department, in behalf of the widow and orphan fund, will take place at the Academy of Music, corner 14th-st. and Irving-place, on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 25, 1858. Tickets may be procured of the managers or of the officers.
HENRY A. BURR, President, No. 101 Cliff-st.
PETER H. TITUS, Treasurer, No. 38 Market-st.
JAMES F. WENMAN, Sec'y., No. 140 Pearl st.

POWERS' GREEK SLAVE, MARTYRDOM OF HUSS,
Diana and her Nymphs, are a few among the hundred wonderful works of art on exhibition at the Dusseldorf Gallery—day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

GREAT SHOW OF FAT CATTLE IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—The American Institute will hold an exhibition of stall and grass-fed cattle, calves, sheep, swine, pork and dressed poultry, of all kinds, in the Crystal Palace, on the 15th, 16th and 17th days of December, instant. Liberal premiums will be awarded. Farmers, stock breeders and others, wishing to exhibit, will please make application to WM. B. LEONARD, the Agent of the Institute, at the Crystal Palace, or THOS. F. DEVOE, the Chairman of the Committee, Nos. 7 and 8 Jefferson Market.
The cattle and poultry for exhibition will be received at the 40th-st. entrance to the Palace on Saturday, Dec. 12, and Monday, Dec. 14.

STRANGERS SHOULD NOT FAIL TO SEE The great Dusseldorf Gallery of Paintings, Powers' Greek Slave, the Adoration, the Fairies, are each worth the price of admission. Open day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

THE EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS BY MODERN ARTISTS OF THE FRENCH SCHOOL,—At the old ART UNION ROOMS, No. 497 Broadway, will remain open until further notice, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and from 7 to 10 evening. The Gallery is well lighted and warmed. B. FRODSHAM, Secretary.

GALLERY OF EGYPTIAN ANTIQUITIES, No. 659 Broadway.—Dr. ABBOTT'S wonderful collection has a character above all other exhibitions in America, and is pronounced by travelers to be superior to any museum in the world. Open day and evening. Admission 25 cents.

PRINTING BY STEAM.
COPPER-FACED TYPE.
STATIONERS' HALL, Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., N. Y.,
J. A. H. HASBROUCK,
PRINTER, LITHOGRAPHER and STATIONER.
All kinds of PRINTING executed in the best style, WITH COPPER-FACED TYPE, AT THE LOWEST RATES.

PUBLIC LECTURES.

DR. WATERBURY'S LECTURES ON NATURAL HISTORY—At the Metropolitan Academy and Gymnasium, Nos. 85 and 86 6th-av., opposite 8th-st., THIS (Monday) EVENING, Dec. 14.
LECTURE I.—THE INSECT.
HOW IT WALKS.
What a Muscle is.
How a muscle contracts.
For what it contracts.
How the power of muscles is increased.
How diminished.
Peculiar situation of the muscles in insects.
The use of bones in animals.
Of the attachment of muscles.
Why a muscle contracts.
What a Nerve is.
Different kinds of nerves.
What the nerve tells the ganglion.
What the nerve tells the muscle.
How is this done?
Why the ganglions must be connected together.
Spinal cords of insects beneath the body.
HOW IT EATS.
Jaws are for solids.
Different kinds of jaws.
Suction apparatus for fluids.
Different kinds of suction apparatus.
HOW IT BREATHES.
The use of breathing.
When animals breathe fastest.
When slowest.
When scarcely at all.
What kind of animals breathe most.
What kind breathe least.
Why some animals are cold-blooded.
Locomotive power connected with capacity of respiration
Both reach the highest development in the insect.
HOW IT FLIES.
Formation of wings.
Their connection with the breathing apparatus.
How disposed of when at rest.
Wing cases.
Number of wings.
ABOUT ITS PULSE.
Insects have the simplest form of heart.
The use of a heart.
When omitted.
When double.
Lympathic hearts.
What makes the pulse.
Color of the blood in insects.
Circulation of the blood was unknown until the time of Charles I.
ITS CHANGES.
Four periods in the lives of insects.
Great apparent change effected.
Rapidity of the changes depends on temperature.
The changes are, after all, only modifications of the articulate plan.
How insects are preserved through the Winter.
PLACE OF INSECTS IN THE ROCKS.
USES OF INSECTS.
CLASSIFICATION OF INSECTS.

From Valentine Mott, M. D., LL.D., Emeritus Professor of Surgery in the University of the City of New-York, etc., etc.

Nov. 12, 1857.

To DR. WATERBURY: *Dear Sir*—I have read with great pleasure the plan of your contemplated Lectures. It appears to me admirably adapted to the noble object you have in view—the instruction of the young mind, and the elevation of the purest feelings of our divine nature.

Yours truly,

V. MOTT.

From Willard Parker, M. D., Professor of Surgery and Surgical Anatomy in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, etc., etc.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 13, 1857.

I have examined the within Programme of Lectures on Natural History, and the course seems to me complete enough, and well adapted to its purpose.

I think this effort to inspire the young mind with a love for the Natural Sciences is *truly laudable*, and I *do hope* it will be encouraged. Let the young in our midst once become in love with Nature, and wickedness and crime will be immeasurably diminished.

WILLARD PARKER.

From Horace Green, M. D., LL.D., President of the Faculty, and Emeritus Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine in the New-York Medical College, etc., etc.

I heartily approve of the plan of the proposed course of Lectures, by Dr. Waterbury, on Natural History—believing, as I do, that his method of communicating instruction in this important branch of science is the true one, and, as such, will prove the most successful.

HORACE GREEN.

From Hon. Henry Meigs, Secretary of the American Institute.

The plan of Lectures offered by Dr. Waterbury pleases me much, for I fully believe that those who are fond of his subjects, and advanced in the knowledge of them, will find much profit and pleasure in hearing his well-studied and accurate views expressed in his very agreeable manner. Those who hear him once will go again.

H. MEIGS,

Recording Secretary of the American Institute.

Single tickets 50 cents, or family tickets $1, may be obtained at the Gymnasium, or at the principal bookstores. Admission free to teachers of the Public Schools.

SYLLABUS OF A COURSE OF FOUR LECTURES ON THE MODERN TREATMENT OF CONSUMPTION—To be delivered in the Stuyvesant Institute, No. 659 Broadway, on the evenings of Tuesday, Dec. 15, Thursday, Dec. 17, Saturday, Dec. 19, and Tuesday, Dec. 22, commencing at 7½ o'clock.

Tuesday, Dec. 15—Introduction. The Nature, Causes and Prevalence of Consumption, by HENRY MELVILLE, M. D.

Thursday, Dec. 17—An Investigation of the Methods of Treatment heretofore employed, by ROBERT HUNTER, M. D.

Saturday, Dec. 19—An Exposition of the Carbon Theory of Consumption, by HENRY MELVILLE, M. D.

Tuesday, Dec. 22—An Explanation of the Method of Treatment by Direct Medication of the Lungs, by ROBERT HUNTER, M. D.

Medical students, physicians, and the public generally, are invited to attend these Lectures. Admission free.

FRANKLIN DEBATING ASSOCIATION, OF BROOKLYN—Rooms No. 122 Clinton-st., corner of Atlantic-st. A meeting of this Association will be held on MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 14, at 7½ o'clock. The exercises will consist of a debate among the members and a lecture by Mr. ISAAC S. CATLIN. Subject—*Claims of the Age on the Young Men of America.* The public are invited to attend. JOHN H. HOLLELY, President.
WM. D. MILLER, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE SIXTH LECTURE IN THE COURSE before the "Flatbush Literary Association," will be delivered on TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 15, 1857, in the lecture-room at Flatbush, by JOSEPH P. BRADLEY, of New-Jersey. Subject—*Law, in its relations as a Science and as a Profession.* Lecture to commence at 7 o'clock. No postponement on account of the weather. Tickets can be obtained at the Post-Office in Flatbush, or at the door of the lecture-room.

WE UNDERSTAND THAT MR. J. HOWARD WAINWRIGHT will (by special request) repeat his lecture on the *Sea and Sailor of Antiquity*, at the Athenæum, corner of Atlantic and Clinton sts., Brooklyn, on TUESDAY EVENING, the 15th inst. The proceeds to be devoted to the aid of the sick and suffering among the families of seamen. Admission 25 cents.

INSTRUCTION.

ALONZO FLACK, A. M.,
Principal of Hudson River Institute, at Claverack, N. Y.,
Offers board and tuition for $120 a year.
(Next term opens Jan. 2.)

BOYS PREPARED PRACTICALLY FOR BUSINESS AT DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL ACADEMY, NO. 609 BROADWAY.—Private desks for the season may now be secured without extra charge. Students having secured seats may commence the course immediately or after New-Year's. Terms for private desks from $15 to $25 for the full commercial course.

REV. D. C. VAN NORMAN (LATE PRINCIPAL of Rutgers Female Institute,) continues to receive Boarding and Day Pupils in his Institute for Young Ladies at No. 79 East 14th-st., near Union-square. His prospectus may be obtained by personal or written application.

TEACHING.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN wishes to fill three or four hours daily by teaching the German, French or English language in a school, or private. He has no objection to accept a situation as tutor in a school. Salary no object. Best references given. Address W. O., care of Mr. G. MAUL, No. 388 Broadway.

FRENCH IN SIXTY LESSONS—$5 PER QUARTER.—METHODE ROBERTSON.—Conversation Classes at No. 10 Waverley-place, near Broadway. Pupils from the very first lesson read, translate and answer in French to the questions addressed. Lessons given at pupils' residences.

LANDSCAPE DRAWING AND PAINTING FROM NATURE—In the most desirable system known, taught at No. 231 6th-av., by its author, S. WOOD, Jr. "His pupils' pictures, after 15 lessons, would do credit to veteran artists."—*Boston Commonwealth.*

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—No. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., opened its fifteenth school-year on Monday, Sept. 14.
GEO. W. CLARKE, JAMES FANNING, Principals.

$130 PER YEAR—BOARD AND TUITION.—Ashland Collegiate Institute, Greene County, N. Y. Students received at any time. Circulars, &c., No. 122 Nassau-st., up stairs.

TEACHERS.

TEACHER WANTED—FOR A DISTRICT School in Westchester County; one well qualified may apply to Mr. SHERWOOD at A. L. HALSTED & SON'S, 259 Pearl-st., on Tuesday, Dec. 15, at 10 o'clock.

GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG LADY, THOROUGHLY conversant with the English and French languages, having taught the latter several years in a French school, wishes immediately a situation as governess in a private family. Salary moderate—a comfortable home being the principal object. Address C. B., *Times* Office.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

SOLID STERLING SILVER WARE
At the following low prices for cash:

Richly chased Round Salver, 106½ oz.	$200
Richly chased Soup Tureen, 96½ oz.	215
Richly chased Tea Sets, six pieces, 135½ oz.	220
Richly chased Pitcher, 21½ oz.	45
Richly chased Cake Basket	50
Plain Tea Set, three pieces, 75 oz.	125
Plain Round Salver, 24 oz.	45
Plain Pitcher, 30½ oz.	52
Plain Tea Set, three pieces, 45½ oz.	74
Plain large Pitcher, 35½ oz.	60

At JOHN K. CURTIS', No. 83 Bleecker-st.,
Five doors west of Broadway, New-York.

METROPOLITAN POLICE.

OFFICE OF THE PROPERTY CLERK, No. 413 Broome-st. Goods, &c., recently received, probably stolen. Dry Goods, a trunkful; general assortment as if from, or for, a retail store; a Cashmere Dress Pattern; a package of Ivory Combs; and a gentleman's Raglan, torn, as if in a hard scuffle. Also two Vests, and two pairs Pants.

SLEIGH BELLS! SLEIGH BELLS!!—G. JASSATH, manufacturer of Sleigh Bells, Gig Saddles, Pads, Military Belts, Pistol Holsters, Gun Cases, Shot-bags, &c., has removed to No. 46 Beekman-st., New-York.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH woman, of several years' experience, a place as first-rate pastry cook; understands American, French and English styles of cooking; meats, soups, jellies, game and pastry in every mode required in superior hotel or boarding house. [illegible] Apply at No. 303 Bowery. [illegible] in the country.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A GERMAN WOMAN, of long experience, for general housework; is a good plain cook and baker; understands the care of milk and butter; will go any distance in the country, and will take moderate wages; is strong and willing to work; can be seen at No. 253 7th-av., near 24th-st., Sunday and Monday. Highly recommended for stability and good moral excellence.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT MAN DESIRES A place as coachman or groom; is a good, steady driver, and a careful hand over his horses; turns his carriage out in the neatest manner, which his former employer will certify; is willing to assist in the garden; can milk, and is willing to make himself useful; will take an interest in trying to please his employer; best of references. Apply at No. 477 Bowery.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE AND HIGHLY-recommended girl, a situation to do general housework; is a good plain cook; makes and bakes good bread; does up linen in style; is competent and willing to do all she can for her employer, and not afraid to work for a large family; will accept of moderate wages. Apply to J. S. MORGAN, No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SMART AND INTELLIGENT GERMAN Protestant girl desires a situation; is a good plain cook and baker, and an excellent washer and ironer, is obliging and kind to children, and willing to be useful; has the best of City reference; would have no objection to the country. Call at No. 225 Bowery.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO COUSINS, IN the country preferred; have two years' City reference; one as cook and laundress, does up linen in style, understands meats and poultry. The other as regular chambermaid and waiter, does fine washing and ironing, and is a competent parlormaid. Wages, $6 to $7. Call at No. 216 East 23d st. for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS; IS competent to cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses, and all kinds of family sewing, and is a good seamstress; is willing to assist with children; has the best of City reference from her last place. Address, for two days, SEAMSTRESS, *Times* Office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, FOUR PROTESTANT young women; one as chambermaid and waiter; one as cook; one as nurse and seamstress; one as laundress. Also, by four very nice colored women. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN, to do the cooking, washing and ironing of a private family. The best of City reference given. Can be seen for two days, at No. 166 West 20th-st., near 8th-av., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, as laundress or chambermaid, and to do fine washing; does up muslins in the neatest style. Best City references. Can be seen for two days, at No. 107 East 13th-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as first-rate cook; has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing. Call at No. 223 East 13th-st.; has the best of City reference; can be seen until engaged.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE-AGED Scotch woman, to do general housework or plain cooking; willing to make herself generally useful. Apply at No. 249 25th-st., between 9th and 10th-avs., back basement. Can be seen for three days.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, who can give the very best of City recommendations, desires a situation to do general housework. Can be seen at No. 324 West 24th-st., until next Wednesday afternoon.

FREE TO FAMILIES AND THE PUBLIC —For good servants. Every home can secure civil, capable, and Protestant help, daily, of the very best kind, at wages to suit all. This extensive place is open for the present, free to the public. All orders promptly attended, if post-paid. This is conducted by a respectable American lady. The New Domestics' Institute and Home, No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av. Call and see.

BOARDING.

CORTLANDT-STREET HOTEL,
NO. 28 CORTLANDT-STREET.
BOARD REDUCED FROM $2 TO $1 50 PER DAY.
J. S. STEBBINS, Proprietor.

COZZENS' HOTEL—CORNER OF BROADWAY and Canal st., will be conducted by me, hereafter, under my personal supervision and proprietorship. A table d'hote, at 5 o'clock, will be established in a few days, similar to that of the American Hotel when kept by me. Board per day, $2. The restaurant will be continued as heretofore at the usual hours. WM. B. COZZENS.

BOARDING.—A YOUNG WIDOW LADY, BEING under pecuniary embarrassment, is desirous of meeting with a party who would loan her $150, and as an equivalent would rent an elegantly-furnished suite of rooms on second floor. Those wishing to realize home comforts, and in a position to render the above wished-for assistance, may address, in confidence, Mrs. B. E. P., Madison-square Post-Office.

BOARDING.—A LARGE ROOM AND ALCOVE bedroom, on second floor, in a first-class neighborhood, near the City Hall, Brooklyn, unfurnished. Will let the above, with full board for two persons, for $10 per week. Family strictly private, and no other boarders. Inquire or address W. B. BILLINGS, 321 Broadway, second floor.

BOARDING.—THREE HANDSOMELY FURNISHed parlors to let, either singly or together, in the first-class house No. 78 West 31st-st., near Broadway. Those disposed to pay liberally can have everything to their satisfaction. Family private.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND BEDroom may be obtained at No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square. Also, rooms for gentlemen.

BOARDING.—ROOMS FOR FAMILIES OR SINgle gentlemen, with board, at No. 26 East 25th-st., near Madison-square.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A FAMILY OF FIVE persons; three rooms required, one of which must be a front room. Location not above 26th-st., and between 5th and 7th avs. Terms must be moderate. Address NEW-YORK, this office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—GENTLEMEN WITH their wives, or single gentlemen, can be accommodated with very pleasant and comfortable rooms and good board, by applying at No. 79 Sands-st., corner of Jay, Brooklyn. References required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—AT NO 47 CONCORD st., a convenient and pleasant location; rooms for a gentleman and wife, or single persons; house first-class; dinner at 6 o'clock. References required.

WANTED—AN UNFURNISHED FRONT ROOM and bedroom, with fuel and light, on the 2d floor of a house in a genteel location containing modern improvements, by a gentleman and wife, with full board for the lady and partial board for the gentleman; the family must be private and the terms not exceed $14 per week; the best references given and required; boarding-house keepers need not answer. Address, for two days, L. M., *Times* Office.

NO. 118 EAST FOURTEENTH-STREET. —Two select families or a party of gentlemen can be accommodated with suites or single rooms, with board, in a newly-furnished house, with a private family.

NO. 151 TENTH-STREET.—HANDSOMELY furnished suites of rooms to let at a moderate price. References required.

FURNISHED ROOM TO LET—WITH OR without board, at No. 390 4th-st., between Lafayette-place and Bowery. Apply between 10 and 4 o'clock.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET LOW.—APply at No. 71 East 16th-st.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

WESTERN LANDS FOR SALE, OR TRADE for improved City property.
800 acres in Iowa, a Post-office station, well wooded and watered, and in a thickly-settled neighborhood.
2,000 acres on the railroad near Chicago, Ill, in a well-settled region.
1,200 acres in Stillwater District, Minnesota.
1,200 acres in Holt County, Missouri.
S. COCKROFT, No. 13 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME MODERN BUILT house, just finished, with quarter acre of land or more, pleasantly situated on Bergen Heights, overlooking the Bay and City of New-York, &c., two miles from Jersey City ferry. Omnibuses pass the premises. Price $2,650. Address F. B. K., box No. 3,133 Post-Office.

HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE AT CARMANSVILLE.— To let, until 1st April, a moderate-sized and modern-built house, comfortably furnished, opposite the Dutch Reformed Church, in 152d-st. To a good tenant, rent will be low. Apply to MOREWOOD & CO., 64 Broad-st.

TO LET—AT A MODERATE RENT, THE FIRST-class house No. 275 East 10th-st. It is in perfect order, and replete with all the modern improvements, such as gas, bath, &c. Apply to R. HOGAN, 171 Macdougal-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

COUNTRY SEAT WANTED TO LEASE, or purchase a place on the North River, not further up than Poughkeepsie, from 10 to 50 acres, good buildings and grounds well cultivated. Address Box No. 2,088, Post-Office.

HOUSE WANTED.—A MEDIUM-SIZED HOUSE, either furnished or unfurnished, is wanted on a short or a long lease; the location must be in the vicinity of the 5th-av. Address SOUTHSTREET, office of the *Times.*

FARMS FOR SALE.

FARM WANTED—IN PARTIAL EXCHANGE for Brooklyn property. Must be not over 40 miles from New-York, situated on either the line of the Harlem or Hudson River Railroads, well stocked with fruit trees and of extent not exceeding forty acres. Address, by letter or in person, CHARLES F. BLAKE, No. 146 Chambers-st., New-York.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 806 Broadway, New-York.
No. 137 Montague-place, Brooklyn.
Classes now open for the reception of pupils. Weekly assemblies for ladies and gentlemen at both establishments for practice in the Lancers quadrille, [illegible] and all other dances. For circulars, &c., apply at either Academy.

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer, Office No. 4 Broad-st.

REGULAR DAILY SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell, THIS DAY, (Monday,) at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

$2,000 Sacramento City 10 per cent Funded Loan Bonds.
$3,000 Cleveland, Painsville and Ashtabula Railroad 7 per cent. Bonds.
$6,000 Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad 1st mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.
$7,000 Terre Haute and Alton Railroad 1st mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.
$3,000 Wheeling City 6 per cent Bonds
$1,000 La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Construction Bond of 1867.
$7,000 Milwaukee City 7 per cent. Bonds of 1877.
$13,000 New-York State 6 per cent. Stock of 1873.
$8,000 New-York State 6 per cent Stock of 1865.
$3,000 Chicago, St. Paul and Fon du Lac Railroad Land Grant Bonds
$6,000 Brunswick and Florida Railroad 7 per cent. Bonds.
$2,000 Watertown and Madison Railroad 1st mortgage Bonds.

15 shares Firemen's Insurance Co	$17 each
30 shares Etna Fire Insurance Co.	$50 each
40 shares Lorillard Fire Insurance Co	$25 each
20 shares Nassau Fire Insurance Co	$50 each
25 shares United States Life Insurance Co.	$50 each
5 shares Metropolitan Bank.	$100 each
8 shares Nassau Bank.	$100 each
5 shares Park Bank.	$100 each

Next regular sale TO MORROW, (Tuesday,) Regular auction sales of Stocks, Bonds, Notes and other Securities, every day, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Board of Brokers, on commission. Interest allowed on deposits. Loans negotiated and dividends collected. A large variety of Securities constantly on hand, at private sale.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Auctioneer and Banker.

WESTCOTT & LINDSEY Auctioneers.

$15,000 WORTH OF MAGNIFICENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE TO BE SOLD, THIS DAY, Dec. 14, at 10½ o clock precisely, embracing the entire parlor, dining room, library and chamber furniture, all of solid carved rosewood; two rosewood pianos, elegant paintings, marble statuary and costly works of art, contained in the house No. 152 21st-st., west of 5th-av, property of CHARLES L STETSON, Esq., all of which was made to order by Rota & Goodschmidt, and all in perfect order. The whole will be sold for cash, strictly without reserve, and must be removed immediately after the sale. Catalogues can be obtained of the auctioneers, or at the house.

PARLOR FURNITURE—Which will be sold precisely at 11 o'clock, consists of four beautiful mantel and pier glasses, mounted in ormolu; three full suites solid carved rosewood parlor furniture, two suites of which are covered in French satin brocade, and one in silk velvet, all in perfect order, with slip covers; two elegant rosewood marble-top etageres, with plate doors; brocade and lace curtains, rich medallion carpets, superior 7-octave rosewood piano-forte, with embroidered stool and cover; consoles in Buhl work, French marble top escritoire, French secretary lined with satinwood, Turkish and reception chairs in brocade and tapestry, egyptian and statuary-top centre, sofa and pier tables, ormolu clock, rich and costly China vases, marble groups—The Seasons, the Three Graces, Amazons, Venus at the Bath, &c.; with unique and beautiful parlor ornaments. Large collection of valuable paintings in rich frames; corner etageres with mirror backs, divans, &c.

DINING-ROOM, CHAMBER AND LIBRARY.

Comprising rich carved rosewood bedsteads, wardrobes, washstands, commodes, large hair mattresses, with a large quantity of valuable beds and bedding, rosewood secretary and bookcase, conversation and Voltaire chairs, tapestry carpets, tête-à-têtes, pearl work-tables, rosewood piano-forte, cover and stool in music room; lace curtains and shades to thirty windows; superb oak extension table, marble-top sideboard, with oak dining-room furniture of all kinds. Rich China, silver-ware, cut glass, silver and ivory cutlery, portable heater, &c. Sale at 10½ o'clock precisely, rain or shine.

WESTCOTT & LINDSEY, Auctioneers.

RICHARDS KINGSLAND, Auctioneer.

BY RICHARDS KINGSLAND & CO.,
AUCTION AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
Salesroom No. 364 Broadway,
corner of Franklin-st.

Dec. 16, and every day (Sundays and Christmas excepted) until Dec. 31.

At 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., daily, at their new salesroom, No. 364 Broadway, opposite Taylor's Saloon.

Great holiday sales of superb Paris fancy goods, Chinese goods, Silver and China ware—consisting in part of elegant bronze, marble and gilt clocks, superb French China dinner and tea sets, elegant Parian statuettes and groups, superb bronzes, Sevres and French China vases, Bohemian glass ware, in great variety, papier maché desks, jewel-cases, &c., solid sterling silver ware, plated ware, jewelry, work-boxes, fancy boxes, cigar-holders, and fancy goods of every description.

Ladies wishing to purchase for Christmas and New-Year's presents, would do well to call and examine this collection, among which will be found elegant diamond sets of pins, bracelets, ear-rings, &c., superb gold watches, Florentine and Roman mosaic sets, ear rings, studs, sleeve-buttons, &c.

The above comprises the most magnificent and superb collection of fancy goods ever offered at auction in New-York. The sale is positive and peremptory, and those wishing to purchase elegant goods for Holiday Presents, at low prices, would do well to call and examine this extensive and beautiful collection.

The rooms will be thrown open to the public for the exhibition of goods, on Wednesday, 16th inst., at 9 o'clock.

HENRY B. HERTS, Jr., Auctioneer.

HERTS & MOSS WILL SELL ON WEDNESDAY, Dec. 16, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 5½ Pine-st., Assignees' sale of the largest stock of furs offered at auction this season. By order of the Assignees of Mark J. King. The stock, which has been removed from the store of Mr. King, in Maiden-lane, to our sales gallery, for convenience of sale, will comprise very rich real Russia sable capes muffs, cuffs, etc.; real Russia and Hudson's Bay mink, large carriage capes, talmas, tippets, victorines, muffs, gauntlets, cuffs, royal ermine sets, Grecian stone marten, Siberian squirrel, Russia fitch, French sable, mountain marten, and other capes, cuffs, muffs, etc.; beaver, otter and nutria gloves, mufflers and collars; Hudson Bay wolf, Polar bear, tiger, leopard, black bear, raccoon, badger, gray fox and buffalo sleigh, lap and carriage robes, etc, etc. We call the attention of all persons in want of fine furs to this sale, as we will warrant every article as represented, and guarantee to sell to the highest bidder every lot offered, without any reserve. Catalogues will be ready and goods on view early on morning of sale. By order of the Assignees of Mr. Mark J. King.

HENRY B. HERTS, Jr., Auctioneer.

HERTS & MOSS WILL SELL, ON TUESDAY, Dec. 15 at 10½ o'clock at the salesroom No. 5½ Pine st. Importer's sale.—First quality wines, liquors, Havana cigars, fruits, cordials, &c, suitable for the holidays, comprising in part fine Otard, Hennessy, Pinet Castiglion and Cognac brandies, fine old Jamaica rum, Holland and London Cordial Gin, Duff Gordon, Pale and Golden Sherry, South Side Madeira, London Dock Port; also, fine cordials, Maraschino, Curacoa, Anisette, Rose, Gold and Silver Water, Kummel; also, about 60,000 genuine Havana cigars, in quarter and tenth boxes; also, Heidsick and Munn's Champagne; also, fine layer raisins, figs, prunes, French plums, brandy and preserved fruits, &c.

We guarantee that we will offer none but the best imported goods, and that every lot offered will be sold to the highest bidder, without any reserve, in lots to suit private families.

Catalogues and samples will be ready early on morning of sale.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers, Office 23 Nassau-st.,

WILL SELL AT AUCTION, ON TUESDAY, Dec. 15, and WEDNESDAY, Dec. 16, at 10½ o'clock each day, at the saleroom No. 23 Nassau-st., superb sale of Fancy Goods, Statuary and other Marble Goods, suitable for the coming holidays, consisting of about 20 pieces of real marble parlor statuary representing various subjects; a large and complete assortment of alabaster figures, groups, vases, and Bardiglio, agate and other vases, &c., all of the recent importation of Sig'r G. B. Pandolfini, who has just returned from Italy.

ALSO—A large and costly invoice of real Parian fancy goods, some of which exceed in richness anything offered this season.

ALSO—A large invoice of Parian ware of the highest quality.

ALSO—A new and beautiful invoice of China and glass vases of the most exquisite workmanship, opal and other descriptions.

These goods are to be sold without reserve, and are well worthy of examination.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers, office 23 Nassau-st.,

WILL SELL AT AUCTION—ON MONDAY, Dec. 14, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No 23 Nassau-st. Assignees' Sale.—An entire stock of first-class gold and silver watches, being a continuation of the sale of the 30th ult., comprising a large lot of English and Swiss gold and silver watches and English jewelry, consisting of heavy 14, 16 and 18 carat gold; gold English silver hunting watches; full jeweled gold and expansion balance heavy 18 carat Swiss detached lever, full jeweled, engine turned and engraved cases, many of which were made by the most celebrated English and Swiss makers, silver English hunting levers, plain and full jeweled movements, assorted makers; silver Swiss hunting detached levers, extra size, and weights open, and hunting face, cylinder, gilt, and Algerine watches.

The above are all of the best quality, and imported expressly for private sale.

WM. IRVING, Auctioneer.

BY IRVING & WATKINS.—TUESDAY, DEC. 15, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 8 Pine-st., a splendid invoice of wines and liquors, recently imported by a large house in this City, but owing to the present times they have got to be sold to meet their engagements. They consist of Otard and Hennessey London Dock brandy, Saranac do., pale and dark, in cases and demijohns; Manzanilla, Gonzales, Dubose & Yreait sherries, Osborn's ports, Madeiras, champagnes, favorite brandy, Mehan's Irish whisky, Ramsay's Scotch do., Monongahela and Bourbon rye do., Holland gin, Jamaica and St. Croix rum, sardines, &c.

Also, a select stock of choice Havana cigars, favorite brands and high cost.

The above stock we can recommend to our friends as really first class goods, and emanating from the only source from which we would receive invoices.

B. B. BANGS, Auctioneer.

BY VIRTUE OF A CHATTEL MORTGAGE, BANGS & CO. will sell, on MONDAY, Dec. 14, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom No. 85 Nassau-st., a most desirable lot of

NEW AND SECOND-HAND FURNITURE,
MIRRORS, OIL-PAINTINGS,
CUTLERY, CROCKERY, GLASSWARE, &c., &c., &c.

Also, (suitable for Christmas and New-Year's presents,) a fine assortment of silver-plated spoons, forks, cake-baskets, goblets, cups, napkin rings, casters, &c. Sale positive. Catalogues ready.

VALUABLE GOLD MINE FOR SALE IN VIRGINIA.—In obedience to a decree of the Circuit Court of Buckingham County, Virginia, in two cases of Charles Sagory vs. Wissmann and others, and Wissmann vs. The Buckingham Coal Company and others, I will offer for sale at public auction in front of Buckingham Court House, on THURSDAY, Dec. 24, 1857, a tract of land in the said County containing 300 acres, known as the Buckingham Mine, on which there is a gold mine which has been worked on a large scale and regarded as one of the best in this gold section. It is about six miles from the Court House, and upon it there are extensive buildings with a large steam engine, and a tunnel has recently been completed at great expense, which is said to add greatly to the value. The terms of sale will be cash as to so much as will be necessary to pay the expenses of the sale and the taxes on the property, and for the balance on a credit of 1, 2 and 3 years, equal installments, the purchaser being required to give bonds with good security, and the title retained as further security.

JOHN W. HASKINS, Commissioner.

AUCTION SALES.

D. S. HOUGH, Auctioneer

SPLENDID HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—DANIEL S. HOUGH, Auctioneer, office No 78 Beekman-st., will sell TO-MORROW, (Tuesday,) at 10½ o'clock A. M., all the contents of the five-story sandstone front residence No. 218 West-23d-st., between 8th and 9th avs., and near London-terrace. The house is sumptuously furnished throughout, and all in genteel order. In the basement are a full suite of dining-room furniture, extension table, buffet and chairs to match, besides a great variety of kitchen utensils, China dinner and tea-sets, silver ware, castors, spoons, forks, liquor chests, ivory cutlery, cut-glass and Bohemian ware. Sale positive. Deposits required of every purchaser. In the parlors are velvet carpets, three rosewood suites, side and hall etageres, pier glasses, centre tables, easy chairs and fauteuils, bronzes, clocks, vases, fine paintings, lace curtains, couches, bookcases and library secretaries, rosewood piano, 7-octave, fine engravings. In the chambers are superior carved rosewood bedsteads, bureaus, commodes, sofas, couches, chairs, carpets, mahogany bedsteads, &c.; 18 pure curled hair mattresses, and fine blankets and bedding of all kinds. Catalogues can be had at the house.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

GREAT SALE OF PAINTINGS, DEC. 17.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell on THURSDAY, Dec. 17, at 11 o'clock, at their gallery, No. 23 Nassau-st., a superb collection of costly oil paintings, pastels and water-color drawings, the property of W. Schaus, Esq. This collection, made during the year, both in this country and in England, includes choice works by the most popular American and English artists. Among them will be found pictures by Atkinson, Boddington, Carmichal, Carmienke, Coleman, James M. Hart, Wm. Hart, Hill, D. Johnson, Morris, Saintin, Shattuck, Spencer, Williams, Webb, and many others. It is seldom that we offer to the friends of the fine arts so many choice works at one time, and we invite special attention to this sale. The pictures will be on view, with catalogue, from Monday, Dec. 14, up to day of sale.

E. SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—CONTINUATION OF ASSIGNEE'S sale of Toys, Fancy Goods, &c., for cash. The subscriber will offer on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 16, at 10 o'clock A. M., at No. 33 Maiden-lane, (up stairs,) New-York, a large and attractive assortment of toys, fancy goods, &c., at public auction, being part of the extensive stock imported by JOLLEY & TIERS. This sale offers great inducements to City and country dealers about selecting their holiday stock, as it includes a complete variety. N. B.—The particular attention of the trade is requested. EDWARD HEN, Assignee of Jolley & Tiers.

OSCAR JOLLEY & CO.
WM. M. TIERS & CO.

Goods at private sale, No. 43 Maiden-lane and No. 31 Cortlandt-st., (up-stairs.)

W. S. MELLOR, Auctioneer.

FURS AT AUCTION.—THIS DAY, (MONDAY,) at 10 o'clock, at salesroom No. 152 Broadway, below Maiden-lane, by MELLOR & LLOYD, consisting of the richest collection of Hudson Bay sable capes and muffs; 250 sets of French Sable Rock mink, golden fitch and other fashionable styles; together with 75 sets of children's furs, in variety. Also, an assortment of rich beaver gloves, gauntlets, mufflers, and other styles of gentlemen's furs. Also, 25 of the richest and most costly robes ever offered. Catalogues issued early. Worthy the attention of ladies and gentlemen. Capes valued at $100 to $350 each.

WM. IRVING, Auctioneer

IRVING & WATKINS WILL SELL AT Auction, on MONDAY, Dec. 14, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 8 Pine-st., a superb collection of elegant and costly furs, ladies' furs in sets, of Hudson Bay, sable and mink, worth from $80 to $500; ermine, stone marten, French sable, squirrel, marten, lynx, &c. Gentlemen's and children's furs of every variety and description. A beautiful collection of carriage, sleigh and lap robes open for inspection at 8½ o'clock in the morning.

PHILIP R. WILKINS, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—WILKINS & LIVINGSTON will sell at auction THIS DAY, (Monday) Dec 14, 1857, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 6 Pine-st., near Broadway, an assortment of handsome rosewood and mahogany parlor and bedroom furniture, all of which is worthy the attention of parties wishing to purchase.

J. S. H. BARTLETT, Auctioneer.

CROCKERY, GLASS, CHINA AND FANCY GOODS.—J. S. H. BARTLETT will sell, TUESDAY, Dec. 15, at 10 o'clock, at No 281 Pearl-st., the largest and best assortment of the above goods, in lots from the shelves, ever offered in this market. Those wanting cheap goods for the Holidays will do well to attend. Goods well packed for shipping, and catalogues now ready.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE TO BUILDERS.—PROPOSALS FOR A STATE ARSENAL.—Sealed proposals will be received until the 15th day of December, at the office of the Commissary General, corner of Elm and White sts., New York, for the work and materials of a State Arsenal to be erected on the corner of 7th-av. and 35th-st., New-York. The work will be let as a whole or in five separate contracts, viz.: masonry, carpentry, iron, slating, and plumbing; the last to include tinning and gas fitting. Ample security will be required from the contractors, and such as the Commissioners will approve. The contracts will be awarded within three days after the expiration of the time in which the bids are to be received and the person or persons to whom the said contract or contracts are awarded will be required to enter into contract within two days after such award is made by the Commissioners. Plans, specifications, and forms and terms of contracts, proposals, &c., may be examined at the office of CLEVELAND & BACKUS BROTHERS, Architects, Mechanics' Bank Building, No. 33 Wall-st.

B. F. BRUCE,
FREDERICK TOWNSEND, } Commissioners.
J. H. HOBART WARD,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 4, 1857.

OFFICE OF RECEIVER OF TAXES, (New Court-House,) }
No. 32 Chambers st., New-York, Nov. 1, 1857. }

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT 1 per cent. will be added, on the 1st day of December, on all taxes remaining unpaid. Also, that 2 per cent. will be added on the 15th day of December.

Checks and bills on City Banks taken. Envelopes containing money and bills not received. No money received after 2 o'clock. WILSON SMALL, Receiver.

NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE ON STREETS WILL meet in room No. 8, City Hall, on MONDAY, Dec. 14, at 2 P. M., to take into consideration the subject of the Iron Pavement generally. All parties interested are invited to attend.

EDWARD C. McCONNELL, } Committee
HENRY HOFFMIRE, } on
JAMES GRIFFITHS, } Streets.

OFFICE OF RECEIVER OF TAXES.—NO. 32 Chambers-st., New-York, Dec. 4, 1857.—Notice is hereby given that on all taxes remaining unpaid on the 1st day of January next interest will be added, at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum, from the 7th day of September last to the date of payment. No money received after 2 o'clock. WILSON SMALL, Receiver of Taxes.

NAVY AGENT'S OFFICE, New-York, Dec. 11, 1857.

SEALED PROPOSALS, INDORSED PROposals for Pork, will be received at this office until Thursday next, the 17th inst., at 12 o'clock, for three hundred (300) barrels of Pork, subject to the inspection of the Navy-Yard. The offers will state the price per bbl.

GEORGE N. SANDERS, Navy Agent.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE, in all colors and styles,
Wholesale and Retail,
At prices from $25 and upward.
WARREN WARD,
No. 277 Canal-st., (old No. 38,)
Four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—New and beautiful styles of enameled, solid oak and grained chamber furniture. Housekeepers in want of these cheap and fashionable styles of Bedroom Furniture, will find an extensive assortment at H. F. FARRINGTON'S Warerooms, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster-st., New-York.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR CHARLESTON, FLORIDA AND MEMPHIS, TENN.—UNITED STATES MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINE.—The new, magnificent and very fast-going steamship NASHVILLE, L. M. MURRAY, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on SATURDAY, Dec. 19, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely. For freight, apply on board, where all bills of lading will be signed, and for passage, (having elegant accommodations,) at the office of SPOFFORD, TILESTON & Co., No. 29 Broadway. The steamship COLUMBIA, Capt. BERRY, will succeed and leave on SATURDAY, Dec. 26. The favorite steamers CAROLINA and EVERGLADE make regular trips to Florida, connecting with the steamers from New York, and leaving Charleston every TUESDAY. Through tickets sold to the various places. Through tickets to Memphis, Tenn., may be had by applying as above.

FOR PORTSMOUTH, PETERSBURG AND RICHMOND.—The U. S. Mail steamship ROANOKE, Capt. THOMAS SKINNER, will leave on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 16, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River. She will arrive at Portsmouth the next afternoon, and at Petersburg the following morning. Passengers for the South will proceed directly on by the great Southern Mail Line. Those for Richmond will arrive there early on Friday morning. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, with stateroom, to Norfolk, $8, to Petersburg and Richmond, $10. Apply to LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 32 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA—UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.—The favorite steamship FLORIDA, Captain ISAAC CROWELL, will leave on SATURDAY, Dec. 19, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River. Bills of lading signed only on board. For freight or passage, apply to SAMUEL L. MITCHILL, No. 13 Broadway.

Steamers for Florida connect at Savannah, leaving every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY.

LAND WARRANTS.

U. S. PASSPORTS—INDISPENSABLE TO TRAVELERS—Issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, and Commissioner of all the States, No. 1½ Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Bounty Lands. Pensions. Extra Pay, &c., procured.

MAGNOLIA, EAST FLORIDA.—THE HOUSE opened at this place by the subscriber two years since, as a residence for persons desiring to spend the Winter in a mild climate, will be ready for the coming season about the 1st of November. The climate is dry and healthful and the woods abound in game of all kinds. Magnolia is easy of access, being on the bank of the St. Johns' River, about 50 miles from its mouth. Safe and commodious steamers from Charleston and Savannah land regularly here, connecting with the well-known steamships from New-York and Philadelphia.

By this route the journey is made in four days at a cost of about $30. The journey may also be made as far as Savannah by Railroad.

Dr. BENEDICT, who resides at Magnolia, will take charge of such persons as may wish to place themselves under his professional care.

More particular information may be obtained by letter addressed to DR. BENEDICT, Magnolia, Florida.

FINANCIAL.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
WE ISSUE SIGHT BILLS ON THE
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND,
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, IRELAND.
In sums of £1 upwards, at $5 per £.
Address,
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 76 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN TO CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY.—Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned, at office No. 48 City Exchange, Boston, up to the 8th day of January next, at 1 o'clock P. M., for a loan of $400,000, in money, payable as follows;

10 Ten per cent. on the 15th of January, 1858, which first installment the Company will retain without issuing bonds therefor until the last installment is paid.
25 Twenty-five per cent. on the 15th of February, 1858.
25 Twenty-five per cent. on the 15th of March, 1858.
20 Twenty per cent. on the 15th of April, 1858.
20 Twenty per cent. on the 15th of May, 1858.
100

For which bonds will be issued against each payment.

For which the Company will issue 8 per cent. bonds of $1,000 each, dated 1st January, 1858, with semi-annual coupons, and having 25 years to run.

The proposals will be opened at the office No. 48 City Exchange, Boston, on the 8th day of January next, at 1 o'clock P. M., in the presence of the Board of Directors of the Company, who will award without reserve to the highest responsible bidders.

A circular will shortly be issued giving full information as to the financial condition of the Company, and the form of security to be given for the above-named loan. By order of the Board.

J. W. BROOKS,
EDWARD L. BAKER,
BOSTON, Dec. 8, 1857. Committee.

BANKING AND COLLECTION OFFICE.
SMALLEY, WEED & BARTLETT,
No. 54 Wall-st., New-York.

Having reliable correspondents, will collect paper payable at all accessible points in the United States and Canadas at a commission of one-quarter of 1 per cent., and proceeds delivered to our customers promptly on the day received.

Our firm will continue to be represented at the Stock Exchange Board, and will attend promptly to all orders for the purchase and sale of bonds and stocks. Our transactions at the Board being strictly on commission, we are enabled to give entire satisfaction to those who may favor us with their orders.

References—Moses Taylor, Esq., Wm. B. Astor, Esq., New-York.

TRANSFER AGENCY OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS—OFFICE OF KETCHUM, HOWE & CO., No. 45 William-st., Dec. 12, 1857.—Holders of New Internal Improvement Stock of 1847 of the State of Illinois who wish to avail themselves of the installment to be paid upon the principal of that Stock in January next, at Springfield, Ill., are hereby notified that I am prepared to attend to the collection of said installment, and also to the funding of the accrued arrears of interest upon the same stock. A register of all certificates sent through my hands for the above purposes will be preserved at this agency. MORRIS KETCHUM,

Transfer Agent.

PARTIES HOLDING COUPONS OF THE First Mortgage Bonds of the Manitowoc and Mississippi Railroad Company, and of the Bonds of the villages of Manitowoc and Menasha, Wisconsin, will present the same to Messrs. FOSTER & THOMSON, Attorneys, No. 69 Wall-st. Parties are hereby cautioned against purchasing any of the bonds of this Company, except those numbered from one to fifty inclusive, as all others have been surreptitiously obtained; and also against purchasing any of the Village Bonds of the village of Menasha, Wisconsin, numbered from one to twenty six inclusive, as the same were improperly delivered, the Company having received no consideration therefor.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD CO.—CLEVELAND, Nov. 27, 1857.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at the office of the Company in the City of Cleveland, on WEDNESDAY, the 6th day of January next, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the election of twelve Directors and transaction of other business, and especially to authorize an increase of the capital stock under the provisions of an act of the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, passed April 15, 1857. By order of the Board. E. ROCKWELL, Secretary.

THE ATTENTION OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad Company is called to the fact that the 20th instant is the date of expiration of the power to subscribe to the new Second Mortgage Bonds, under the terms of the circular issued by the Board of Directors, Nov. 25, 1857. WILLIAM WALCOTT, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1857.

SAINT NICHOLAS BANK, No. 7 Wall-st., }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1857. }

NOTICE.—THE FOURTH INSTALLMENT OF $25 on each share of the Increased Capital Stock of this Bank will be payable at the banking house on SATURDAY, the 2d January next. By order of the Board.

A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

NOTICE.—A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Breckenridge Cannel Coal Company will be held at their office, No. 98 Greenwich-st., New-York, on TUESDAY, the 15th day of December next, at 3½ o'clock P. M., to take into consideration the financial condition of said Company. J. M. BROWN, President.

CASH ORDERS FOR THE PURCHASE and sale of Stocks and Bonds solicited by MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 23 William-st., New-York.

REFERENCES—Bank of the Republic, American Exchange Bank, Metropolitan Bank, Merchants' Bank.

MISSOURI STATE INTEREST—THE COUPONS due 1st of January next, on all Bonds of the State of Missouri, will be paid on presentation after that date, at the Bank of Commerce in New-York.

H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.—Dealers with this Company wishing to dispose of their scrip before the close of the year, can obtain fair prices for it at the office of WM. C. GILMAN & SON, No. 18, Merchants' Exchange.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-st., issue credits for Commercial and Traveling purposes, available in any part of the world.

BANK NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE subscriber has been duly appointed by the Honorable Superior Court, now in session at Brooklyn, within and for the County of Windham, Receiver of all the evidences of debt, goods, effects, &c., of the Granite Bank of Voluntown, in said County, and that said Court has limited the term of sixty days, from the 10th day of November, 1857, for the bill-holders and other creditors of said Bank to exhibit their claims to the subscriber, duly attested and proved, or be debarred recovery.—Dated at Danielsonville, Conn., Nov. 18, 1857.

A. D. LOCKWOOD, Receiver.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 69 Warren-st., one door from Greenwich-st.—Interest at the rate of six per cent. on sums from $1 to $500. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays, from 4 to 7 P. M.

V. L. BUXTON, Sec'y. W. W. CONCKLIN, Pres.

METROPOLITAN BANK, NO. 108 BROADWAY.—New-York, December 8, 1857. The balance of the increased Capital Stock of this Bank is required to be paid on or before Tuesday, the 22d inst. By order.

GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given that the second installment of $25 per share on the new subscription to the stock of the Bank of New-York, payable on the 2d of January next, will not be called for until further notice.

W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

JERSEY CITY, Dec. 12, 1857.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of the New-Jersey Zinc Company, held This Day, a Dividend of Four Per Cent. was declared on the Preferred Stock, and to be payable on and after Monday, the 4th of January next.

The following gentlemen were elected Officers of the Company, viz.:

HENRY AITKIN, President.
WM. REDMOND, Vice-President.
A. H. FARLIN, Treasurer.
A. L. WALLACE, Secretary.
H. AITKIN, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—OFFICE DELAWARE and Hudson Canal Company, New-York, Dec. 7, 1857. The Board of Managers of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of four per cent. out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after SATURDAY, the 26th inst., at the office of the Company, No. 29 William-st., corner of Exchange-place. The transfer books are now closed, and will remain closed until the morning of the 21st inst. By order of the Board.

ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

FULTON BANK, New-York, Dec. 11, 1857.

THE FULTON BANK WILL PAY A SEMI-ANNUAL dividend of five per cent. (5) to the Stockholders on and after the 2d day of January next.

(This dividend is in place of the usual dividend for November, which was omitted to be declared at that period.)

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 19th inst. to the 1st proximo, inclusive,

By order of the Board of Directors,
(Signed,) W. J. LANE, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 237 Broadway, corner of Park-place, New-York, Dec. 14, 1857.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of six (6) per cent., payable on and after the 2d of January next. The Transfer Books will be closed on the 20th inst.

WM. JAFFRAY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INS. CO., }
No. 6 Wall-st., Dec. 1, 1857. }

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have declared a dividend of eight per cent. upon the capital stock, payable on and after the 3d day of December, 1857. R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF the Howard Insurance Company have declared a dividend of twelve per cent. upon the capital stock, payable on and after the 7th day of December, 1857.

HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

INSURANCE.

BRITISH COMMERCIAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
$5,500,000 ACCUMULATED CAPITAL.
No. 65 Wall-st.

This Company has been 37 years in successful operation, and has paid to the families of the insured $4,450,000.
No extra charge for crossing the Atlantic.
California and Southern risks taken.
Last bonus to policy holders was 35 per cent.
Application may be made by mail.
Insurances can be made, payable on the party's reaching the ages of 50 or 60.

GEO. M. KNEVITT, Actuary.

HORSES TAKEN TO KEEP FOR THE Winter on hay and carefully attended to. Inquire of G. F. BELLOWS, Metropolitan Stables, corner of Prince and Crosby sts.

FOR EUROPE.

FOR ENGLAND AND FRANCE, 1857 AND 1858.—NEW-YORK AND HAVRE STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—The United States Mail steamship ARAGO, 2,500 tons, DAVID LINES, Commander, and steamship FULTON, 2,500 tons, J. A. WOTTON, Commander, will leave New-York, Havre and Southampton for the year 1858 on the following days:

LEAVE NEW-YORK:	LEAVE HAVRE:
Arago, Saturday, Nov. 14.	Fulton, Tuesday, Nov. 17.
Fulton, Saturday, Dec. 12.	Arago, Tuesday, Dec. 15.
Arago, Saturday, Jan. 9.	Fulton, Tuesday, Jan. 12.
Fulton, Saturday, Feb. 6.	Arago, Tuesday, Feb. 9.
Arago, Saturday, M'h. 6.	Fulton, Tuesday, M'h. 9.
Fulton, Saturday, April 3.	Arago, Tuesday, April 6.
Arago, Saturday, May 1.	Fulton, Tuesday, May 4.
Fulton, Saturday, May 29.	Arago, Tuesday, June 1.
	Fulton, Tuesday, June 29.

These steamers, built expressly for Government service, with double engines under deck; every care has been taken in the construction of hull and machinery to insure safety and speed. The ships have five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured. Recent experience has demonstrated the absolute necessity of this mode of construction. The accommodations for passengers are believed to combine every comfort and convenience that can be desired.

PRICE OF PASSAGE:
From New-York to Southampton & Havre, 1st Cabin.$130
From New-York to Southampton & Havre, 2d Cabin 75
From Havre or Southampton to New-York, 1st Cabin. 800f.
From Havre or Southampton to New-York, 2d Cabin. 400f.

To passengers going to London, these steamers offer the advantage of economy, both in time and expense.

Specie delivered in London.
No passage secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
All letters and newspapers must pass through the Post-Office.

For freight or passage, apply to W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway; WM. ISELIN, Agent, Havre; CROSKEY & CO., Agents, Southampton; LIVINGSTON, WELLS & CO., Paris.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. York Wednesday, Dec. 9.
AMERICA, Lott, leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 16.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves N. York Wednesday, Dec. 23.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 30.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. York Wed'day, Jan. 6, 1858.
NIAGARA, Wickman, leaves Boston Wed'y, Jan 13, 1858.
AFRICA, Shann, leaves N.York Wednes'y, Jan. 20, 1858.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling green.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are:

The ATLANTIC, Capt. OLIVER ELDRIDGE.
The BALTIC, Capt. JOSEPH COMSTOCK.
The ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMES WEST.

These ships have been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed; and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort.

The steamers of this line have improved water-tight compartments, and no expense has been spared to make them all as good as new; the thorough examination given them proves their mode of construction YET UNEQUALED.

Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $130; in secondido., $75. From Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth can be secured until paid for.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM LIVERPOOL.
Saturday, Jan. 16......1858	Wednesday, Feb. 3......1858
Saturday, Feb. 13......1858	Wednesday, March 3......1858
Saturday, March 13......1858	Wednesday, March 31..1858
Saturday, April 10......1858	Wednesday, April 28......1858
Saturday, April 14......1858	Wednesday, May 12......1858
Saturday, May 8......1858	Wednesday, May 26......1858
Saturday, May 22......1858	Wednesday, June 9......1858
Saturday, June 8......1858	Wednesday, June 23......1858
Saturday, June 19......1858	Wednesday, July 3......1858

For freight or passage, apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie jewelry, precious stones, or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof expressed therein.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—THE UNITED STATES Steamship BALTIC, J. J. COMSTOCK, Commander, will depart with the United States mails for Europe positively on SATURDAY, Jan. 16, at 12 o'clock M., from her berth at the foot of Canal-st.

For freight or passage, having unequaled accommodations for elegance and comfort, apply to

EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st.

Passengers are requested to be on board at 11 o'clock A. M. All letters must pass through the Post-office; any others will be returned.

NOTICE—The steamers of this line have improved water-tight compartments, and no expense has been spared to make them all as good as new; the thorough examination given them proves their mode of construction yet unequaled.

GREAT REDUCTION ON FARE TO EUROPE.
First Cabin.....$80 | Second Cabin.....$50

In the first-class paddle-wheel steamship ARIEL, 2,000 tons, C. D. LUDLOW, Commander, and NORTH STAR, 2,500 tons, P. E. LEFEVRE, to sail from pier No. 3 North River, at noon precisely, carrying the United States Mails, viz.:

Leave New-York for Southampton, Havre and Bremen.	Bremen for Southampton and New-York.	Havre and Southampton for New-York.
N. Star, Dec 26.	Saturd'y, Nov.28	Weds'day, Dec 2.
Ariel, Sat'y, Jan. 23	Saturday, Dec.26	Weds'day, Dec. 30.

These steamers touch at Havre. Specie delivered in London and Paris. For passage or freight apply to D. TORRANCE, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.—EDINBURG, 2,500 tons, WILLIAM CUMMING, Commander; NEW-YORK, 2,150 tons, ROBERT CRAIG, Commander; GLASGOW, 1,952 tons, JOHN DUNCAN, Commander. The Glasgow and New-York Steamship Company intend sailing these new and powerful steamers from New-York to Glasgow direct, as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK. FROM GLASGOW.
New-York, Saturday, Jan. 16, 12 noon.

RATES OF PASSAGE:
First class, $75; third class, found with cooked provisions, $30. An experienced surgeon attached to each steamer. For freight or passage apply to JAMES RAEBURN, Agent, No. 17 Broadway. New-York City bills or gold only received for passage.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after Monday, Nov. 9, 1857, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.:

Dunkirk Express, at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.

Rockland Passenger, at 3 P. M., from foot of Chambers-st., *via* Piermont, for Sufferns and intermediate stations.

Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburg, Middletown and intermediate stations.

Emigrant, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.

The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, every day.

These Express trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

CHARLES MORAN, President.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT—Commencing Wednesday, Nov. 25, 1857.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT CORNER OF WHITE AND CENTRE STS.
9½ A. M.—Mail train for Albany, stopping at all stations north of Williams Bridge.
6½ P. M.—White Plains train, stopping at all stations.
LEAVE TWENTY-SIXTH-ST.
8 A. M.—Williams Bridge train, stopping at all stations.
11½ A. M.—White Plains train, stopping at all stations.
2½ P. M.—Williams Bridge train, stopping at all stations.
3 P. M.—Millerton train, stopping at Williams Bridge and all stations north.
4 P. M.—The Croton Falls train, stopping at all stations.
5 P. M.—Williams Bridge train, stopping at all stations.
WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

FALL ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing Oct. 28, 1857. Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains and at 4:30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 3:20 and 4 P. M.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 12 M. only.

JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, *via* JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M., $3; 12 M., $2 25; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

No baggage will be received for any train, unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—From Dec. 2, 1857, trains will leave Chambers-st. as follows: Express trains 6½ and 11½ A. M. and 4:45 P. M.; Poughkeepsie trains at 8½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.; Peekskill freight train at 1½ P. M. from 31st-st. only, and passenger train at 5½ P. M. from Chambers st. Sing Sing train at 4 P. M. Passengers taken at Chambers, Christopher and 30th-st. Stations only. Trains for New-York leave Troy 6:15 A. M., 12:35 and 5:15 P. M., and East Albany at 6:25 A. M., 12:45 and 5:25 P. M.

FLUSHING RAILROAD—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by steamer ISLAND CITY, at 8 and 10 A. M., 1, 3:50, and 5 P. M. The cars leave Flushing, L. I., at the same hours, meeting and exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 50 minutes. Fare 25 cents.

WM. M. SMITH, Receiver.

SUPERIOR LARD AND TALLOW OILS, for machinery and burning. Barrels 30 to 40 gallons. JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK—HENRY MAUKANESS PROWITT and SARAH JANE his wife, SARAH E. M. PROWITT, LEONARD R. KIPP and ANNA PROWITT KIPP his wife, against WASHINGTON RODMAN and MARY RODMAN his wife, Thomas W. Chrystie and Elizabeth L. Chrystie his wife, Emma Tucker, Richard W. Montgomery and Swan Schuyler Montgomery his wife, William H. Harvey and Margaret his wife, Mary E. P. Quintard, Juliet Harvey, Ellen Harvey, Annie Harvey, Edmund Harvey, Thomas Mackaness Harvey, Mary Harvey Calam Veach, Sarah Elizabeth Calam, Emma Louisa Calam, Theodore H. Calam, Churchill J. Cambreleng, and the New-York Life Insurance and Trust Company.—To the above defendants Ellen Harvey, Annie Harvey, Edmund Harvey and Thomas Mackaness Harvey: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 18 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Sept. 7, A. D., 1857.

S. CAMBRELENG, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 17th day of September 1857.

n30-law6wM* S. CAMBRELENG, Plt'ffs' Att'y.

SUPREME COURT.—COUNTY OF STEUBEN.—BARTHOLOMEW SKAATS, Plaintiff, against SAMUEL HALLETT, and ANN E. HALLETT, his wife, Oliver Wetmore, Augustus Wetmore, Edmund A. Wetmore, Henry A. Wetmore, Marcellus Massey, Joseph Pettit, Jr., Stephen K. Rathbone, Receiver of the Bank of the Republic of Providence, Rhode Island; Amos Robbins, Eli Robbins, John Thompson, of South Kingston, Rhode Island; Joshua Fitch, Jr., and Ludyah Robinson, Defendants.—Summons for Relief.—(Com. not ser.)—To the above-named defendants Samuel Hallett, Ann E. Hallett, Stephen K. Rathbone, Receiver of the Bank of the Republic of Providence, Rhode Island; and John Thompson, of South Kingston, Rhode Island: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the county of Steuben, at the village of Bath in said county, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Oct. 31, 1857.

B. SKAATS, Plaintiff in person.
No. 111 Broadway, New-York.

The complaint mentioned in foregoing summons was filed in the office of the Clerk of Steuben County on the 21st day of November, 1857. B. SKAATS, Plaintiff.

n30-law6wM*

SUPREME COURT.—ELIJAH HOUGHTON AND EDWIN HOUGHTON against JEROME MERRITT.—Summons for money demand on contract.—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall of said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 10 Wall-street, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of four hundred and fifty-nine dollars and seventy cents, with interest from the 18th day of April, 1850, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New York, Dec. 8, 1857.

LEWIS B. REED, JR., Plaintiffs' Attorney,
No. 10 Wall-st.

The complaint in the above action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York aforesaid on this 12th day of December, 1857.

LEWIS B. REED, JR., Plaintiffs' Attorney.

d14-law6wM*

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, Plaintiff, against OSER MYER, BENJAMIN LEVY, JACOB A. LEVY, and ABRAHAM LEVY, defendants.—Summons for money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendants above named, and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 74 Wall-street, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of one thousand four hundred and one dollars, with interest from the fourth day of March, 1857, besides the costs of this action.—Dated Nov. 12, 1857. STOUTENBURGH & MILLER,

Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 74 Wall-street.

The abovementioned complaint herein was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 14th day of November, 1857.

STOUTENBURGH & MILLER,
n16-law12wM* Plaintiff's Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF STEUBEN.—THE PRESIDENT, DIRECTORS AND COMPANY OF THE SENECA COUNTY BANK, Plaintiffs, against SAMUEL HALLETT and ANN E. HALLETT his wife, MARCELLUS MASSEY, JOSEPH PETTIT, Jr., STEPHEN K. RATHBONE, Receiver of the Bank of the Republic; AMOS ROBBINS, ELI ROBBINS, JOHN THOMPSON, of South Kingston, R. I., and JOSHUA FITCH, Jr., Defendants.—Summons for Relief. (Com. not Ser.)—To the above-named defendants, SAMUEL HALLETT and ANN E. HALLETT his wife, STEPHEN K. RATHBONE Receiver of the Bank of the Republic and JOHN THOMPSON, of South Kingston, R. I: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Steuben, at the village of Bath, in said county, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Oct. 29, 1857.

B. SKAATS, Plaintiffs' Attorney,
No. 111 Broadway, New-York.

The said complaint in above action was filed in the office of the Clerk of Steuben County on the 2d day of November, 1857.

n9-law6wM* B. SKAATS, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

SUPREME COURT.—THADDEUS SHERMAN, Jr., plaintiff, against CHAUNCEY N. SHIPMAN, defendant.—To the above-named defendant:—You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscribers at their office, No. 16 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of two thousand dollars, with interest from the 10th day of March, 1857, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, Oct. 7, 1857.

HADLEY, STERLING & THAYER,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 6th day of November, 1857.

HADLEY, STERLING & THAYER,
n9-law6wM* Plaintiff's Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT.—SAMUEL B CAMPBELL, Executor of SAMUEL STARKWEATHER deceased, against BERNARD SHERIDAN, HENRY A. WARREN and ELLEN his wife, HENRY B. SWAZEY and EMILY his wife, HENRY BUCK and HENRY SMITHSON.—Summons for relief—(com. not ser.)—To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, which has been filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer on the subscribers, at their office, No. 9 Nassau street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Oct. 21, 1857.

VAN BUREN & ROBINSON, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in said City, on the 23d day of October, 1857.

VAN BUREN & ROBINSON, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

n23 law6wM*

HUDSON COUNTY—SURROGATE'S OFFICE.—EDWIN A. STEVENS, CAMBRIDGE LIVINGSTON and RICHARD S. CONOVER, Executors of JOHN C. STEVENS, deceased.—Surrogate's Order to Limit Creditors.—Dated this 27th day of November, A. D., 1857.—On application of the above-named Executors, it is ordered that said Executors give public notice to the creditors of the estate of the said decedent, to bring in their debts, demands or claims against the same, under oath, within nine months from this date, by setting up a copy of this order within twenty days hereafter, in five of the most public places in the County of Hudson, for two months, and also within the said twenty days by advertising the same in the Hoboken City *Standard* and New-York *Times* for the same space of time, and if any creditor shall neglect to exhibit his or her debt, demand or claim, within the said period of nine months, public notice being given as aforesaid, such creditor shall be forever debarred of his or her action therefor against the said Executors. By order. E. W. KINGSLAND,

n30-law2mM Surrogate.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against WILLIAM PARKER, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the executor, at his residence, in 16th-st., near 3d-av., in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 31st day of May next.—Dated Nov. 24, 1857.

n30-law6mM* IRA A. KIMBALL, JR., Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALEXANDER R. SIMMONS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of J. S. CARPENTIER, Esq., No. 15 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 21st day of January next.—Dated New-York, July 18, 1857. PHILIP C. SIMMONS, Administrator.

jy20-law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN BRISTED, late of Bristol, in the State of Rhode Island, clergyman, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office No. 54 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of December next.—Dated New-York, June 20, 1857.

WILLIAM E. SEDGWICK,
je22-law6mM* Administrator with the will annexed.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANDREW S. NORWOOD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to CARLISLE NORWOOD, at his office, No. 31 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 8th day of December next.—Dated New-York, June 3, 1857.

CARLISLE NORWOOD, } Executors.
ANDREW G. NORWOOD, }
je8-law6mM*

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—JACOB MILLER and ISAAC SHAURMAN (plaintiffs,) against OTTAVIANO GORI and Catharine Gori his wife, Isaac N. Phelps and Sarah M. his wife, John J. Phelps and Rachel S. his wife, Josiah Pierce, and Frances A. Pierce his wife, Gordon Burnham and Marcia Burnham his wife, John Garvey and Henry Wells (defendants)—Summons for relief—(Com. not served.)—To the defendants and each of them above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the amended complaint in this action, which was, on the second day of December, 1857, filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at his office in the City Hall of said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office at No. 208 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Dec. 2 1857.

NELSON SMITH, Plaintiffs' Att'y.

d14-law6wM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against AMY HAUXHURST, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of W. H. Parsons & Co., commission paper merchants, No. 16 Beekman-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the third day of March next.—Dated New-York, August 29, 1857.

au31-law6mM* DANIEL GRIFFIN, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against ALFRED A. HILL, late of Yarmouth, in the State of Maine, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the Administrator, at the store of WALSH, CARVER & CHASE, No. 30 South-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of April next.—Dated Oct. 24, 1857.

o26-law6mM* ARTHUR CHILD, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JOHN DEEN, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the executor of the last will and testament, and administrator of the goods, chattels and credits of which JOHN DEEN, deceased, died intestate, at his store, No. 78 Water-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 23d day of April next.—Dated Oct. 16, 1857. JOHN L. DEEN,

o19-law6mM* Executor and Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against ROBERT V. R. SCHUYLER, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administratrix, at the office of Tomlinson, Walden & Brigham, No. 4 New-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 12th day of April next.—Dated Sept. 21, 1857.

o12-law6mM* KATE M. SCHUYLER, Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against AUSTIN D MOORE, late of the County of Duval, in the State of Florida, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the executors, at the office of HENRY CROSSMAN, No. 63 Liberty-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of June next. Dated Brooklyn, Dec. 11, 1857.

HENRY CROSSMAN, } Executors.
JOSEPH HEGEMAN, }
d14—law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JOHN SCHENCK SUYDAM, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the administrators, at the residence of John Schenck, No. 56 Remsen-street, in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 26th day of November next.—Dated, May 21, 1857.

ANN SUYDAM, } Administrators.
JOHN SCHENCK, }
my25-law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against SAMUEL LOUNSBURY, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the Administrator, at his office, No. 5 Hanover-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of May next.—Dated Oct. 31, 1857.

WASHINGTON DURBROW, Administrator.

n2-law6mM*

MEDICAL.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU.
—HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures Gravel.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures diseases of the Bladder.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures diseases of the Kidneys.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures Dropsy.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of "Buchu," for general weakness.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from excesses.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from exposure.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from imprudence.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for Secret and Delicate diseases.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu is taken by male and female.

JOY TO THE AFFLICTED.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU,

For nervous and debilitated sufferers, and removes all the symptoms, viz: Loss of power, loss of memory, general weakness, dimness of vision, languor and universal lassitude of the muscular system, temporary suffusion, loss of sight, inability, &c.

If these symptoms are allowed to go on, (which this medicine invariably removes,) soon follow fatuity and epileptic fits. Who can say that these excesses are not frequently followed by those direful diseases—Insanity and Consumption?

The records of Insane Asylums, and the melancholy deaths by Consumption, bear ample witness of the truth of this assertion.

With woful measures, wan Despair,
Low sullen sounds his grief beguiled.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU gives
Health and vigor to the frame,
And bloom to the pallid cheek.

If you are suffering from any of the above distressing ailments, procure the remedy at once.

Evidence of the most reliable and responsible character open to the inspection of all.

Price $1 per bottle, or six for $5, delivered to any address.

Address letters H. J. HELMBOLD, No. 52 South 10th-st., Assembly Buildings, Philadelphia.

Agents: BARNES & PARK, Broadway; F. C. WELLS & CO., No 115 Franklin-st., C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway, New-York; and of all druggists and dealers throughout the United States, Canada and the British Provinces.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.—Ask for HELMBOLD'S. Take no other.

Cures guaranteed.

RICORD'S, VELPEAU'S, CIVIAL'S, ACTON'S CURLING'S, and the Venereal Hospital Practice, of Paris and London, by Dr. LARMONT. As some persons afflicted with Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Strictures, Primary and Constitutional Syphilis, Nervous Debility, Seminal Emissions, Impotency, &c., may not be aware of the fact, he takes this medium of informing them that he is the only graduate in this City who is exclusively treating and curing those diseases, and whose connection with the European hospitals enables him to adopt the latest and most radical treatment, curing the oldest and most severe cases, at No. 82 Mercer-st., corner of Spring, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, from 9 A. M. till 8 P. M. The Doctor's MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE, nearly 400 pages, 100 picture illustrations, is $1. It gives all the advertised medicines. It should be seen by the afflicted, before adopting any treatment, as it fully exposes the charlatans infesting this and the other cities.

We commend Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Day Book, &c.*

DR. WATSON HAS FOR A LONG SERIES of years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than twenty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Dr. WATSON is in constant attendance, from 7 in the morning until 9 at night, at his residence, No. 55 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway. The consulting rooms are separate.

WM. WATSON, M. D.,
Formerly Surgeon to the Lock Hospital.

Doctor WATSON'S new work, THE CAUSE AND CURE, is the only one which clearly explains the nature and mode of treatment of the venereal disease in its different forms—Spermatorrhœa, the result of early indiscretion, excess, or other causes. Anatomical plates of a superior kind, and drawings of every form of disease. Price $1.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.

This pleasant, simple, and most efficacious vegetable remedy, for purifying the blood, and the cure of scrofulous and cutaneous diseases, may be taken at this season with the greatest benefit by every one. The only caution necessary to be used is to obtain the original and genuine article. Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st., New-York.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CAN BE HAD at the Old Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., and nowhere else. All others are malicious counterfeits of this great remedy—it being the only thing on earth that will really cure the venereal disease; all others drive it into the blood.

CONSUMPTION, PARALYSIS, NERVOUS DISEASES, &c.—Doctor Joseph G. will undertake to cure any kind of diseases, especially those given up by medicine. Address or apply to Doctor J. GRIERRE, from 10 to 12, at No. 10 Waverley-place, near Broadway, New-York.

N. B.—PERSONS AFFLICTED WITH SEMINAL weakness, induced by early indiscretion or other causes, and ladies suffering from secret debility, address in perfect confidence, your friend, and former fellow-sufferer, C. K. LANGDON, Albany, N. Y.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE PRACTICAL Private Treatise; office No. 784 Broadway, corner 10th-st. By early application, in recent cases of disease, the cure is immediate, as well as safe and radical. Hours, 9 till 1, and after 6 in the evening.

SUFFERERS FROM SEMINAL EMISSIONS and Female Sexual Weakness, who covet health, inclose two stamps, and address WM. J. S. C. ADAMS, Box No. 176 Charlestown, Mass.

COAL.

COAL FOR FAMILY USE.—PEACH ORchard of the finest quality at the lowest market price from the yard; 50 cents per ton less from the boat. Also Lehigh, (the genuine article,) and Broad Mountain, together with Cumberland, Liverpool orrell, and English and American cannel.

HENRY REEVE, corner of Canal and Centre sts. and corner of Jane and West sts.

NEW-YORK CITY.

City Mortality.

The following is the Weekly Report of Deaths in the City and County of New-York, from the 5th day of December to the 12th day of December, 1857: Men, 71; Women, 76; Boys, 122; Girls, 85: Total, 354*. Adults, 147; Children, 207; Males, 193; Females, 161; Colored Persons, 3.

DISEASES.

Abscess	2
Albuminaria & Bright's Dis'e of Kidneys	2
Apoplexy	7
Bleeding, from Bowels	1
Bleeding from Lungs	1
Bowels, Dis. of	1
Bladder, Dis. of	1
Bronchitis	5
Burned or scald.	5
Cancers	4
Casualties	2
Cholera Infant.	1
Cholera Morbus	1
Cirrhosis of the Liver	3
Colic	1
Comp. of Brain	1
Cong. of Brain	5
Cong. of Lungs	4
Consumption	55
Convulsions, Ad.	1
Convulsions, Infantile	29
Croup	12
Debility, Adult	3
Debility, Infant.	4
Diarrhœa	3
Dropsy	2
Dropsy in Chest	2
Dropsy in Head	13
Drowned	3
Dysentery	2
Enlargement of the Heart	2
Epilepsy	1
Erysipelas	4
Fatty Liver	1
Fever, Puerperal	1
Fever, Remit.	3
Fever, Scarlet	14
Fever, Typhoid	7
Fever, Typhus	5
Fracture of Skull	1
Heart, Dis. of	2
Hip, Disease of	1
Hooping Cough	6
Inflam. Bowels	5
Inflam. of Brain	10
Inflam. of Heart	2
Inflam. of Liver	2
Inflam. of Lungs	22
Inflam. of Stom.	1
Influenza	2
Intemperance	1
Jaundice	1
Kidneys, Dis. of	1
Killed or Murdered	1
Liver, Dis. of	2
Lockjaw	2
Lues Venera	1
Marasmus, Ad.	4
Marasmus, Inft.	11
Measles	4
Old Age	2
Palsy	2
Parturition, Dif.	1
Pustuli, Malig.	1
Premature Birth	5
Retent. of Urine	1
Rheumatism	2
Scrofula	3
Scurvy	1
Small-pox	8
Soft. of Brain	1
Sore Throat	2
Sprue	1
Stillborn	21
Suicide	4
Teething	3
Ulceration	1
Ulceration of the Bowels	1
Unknown, not stated	1
Womb, Dis. of	1
Total	354

* Decrease this week—59.

CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT, New-York, Dec. 12, 1857.
GEORGE W. MORTON, City Inspector.

SMALL-POX IN THE CITY.—The Health Commissioners were to have met on Friday, to consider what should be done in view of the prevalence of Small-pox in the City, but they did not. Nevertheless, the disease is prevalent in our City, as appears from a document from the City Inspector. Thus far it has been confined to the Eighth, Ninth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth Wards. A majority of the cases have occurred in the Ninth Ward. But very few cases have been reported on the east side of the town. In Marion-street twenty cases are reported to have occurred and a few deaths, and from this circumstance the most exaggerated and alarming rumors have been set afloat as to the prevalence of the dread disease.

The following table gives the deaths by Small-pox for the week ending Dec. 9.

Harriet Roberts, 7 years, 4 months, 3 days, No. 16 Jones-street.
William Sullivan, under one year, No. 309 Pearl-street.
Alexander George, 52 years, No. 12 Bedford-street.
Abbie Fisher, 29 years, No. 19 Ninth-street.
Samuel Richardson, 22 years, (colored,) Small-pox Hospital.
Elizabeth Crow, 16 years, Small-pox Hospital.
Augustus Beman, 30 years, Small-pox Hospital.
William Campbell, 4 years, No. 125 West Twelfth-street.
Frederick Lamburg, 2 years, 2 months, 9 days, No. 37 Dry Dock.
Mary Gleeson, 3 months, No. 258 West Sixteenth-street.
Andrew Courteney, 1 years, 3 months, No. 423 First avenue.
Mary A. Kenny, 1 year, 3 months, No. 31 Depeyster-street.
Ellen Martin, 5 years, No. 94 West Thirty-second-street.
Mary Martin, 4 years, 21 days, No. 136 East Thirty-fourth-street.

Fourteen in all, of which only seven were adults.

The following are the deaths for the week ending Dec. 12:

James McCann, 1 year, No. 215 Hester-street.
James Callagan, 4 months, No. 8 Howard-street.
David Daley, 11 years, No. 70 Oliver-street.
Louisa Mooty, 37 years, No. 210 Centre-street.
Thos. R. O'Brien, 3 months, No. 154 West Thirtieth-street.
Mary Ann Maxwell, 2 years, No. 404 Greenwich-street.
John G. Ranous, 35 years, No. 283 Spring-street.
Louisa Starkel, 1 year, 3 months, 163 West Forty-ninth-street.

Eight in all, of which only two were adults.

The City Inspector has issued the following document:

TO THE PUBLIC.

Rumors have been circulated of the prevalence of Small-pox in various sections of the City, which rumors are much exaggerated; still a proper regard to the preservation of health and life should induce every person to adopt such measures of protection as may be readily available, to prevent the spread of the disease, therefore it is advisable that all persons who may be resident in any house or neighborhood where the disease may exist, should avail themselves of the protection afforded by vaccination—a means within the power of every individual. Those who may be unable to pay for the service can be vaccinated gratuitously by application at the following Dispensaries:

New-York—Corner of White and Centre streets, Dr. GOMEZ. Hours 9 A. M. to 2 P. M. daily.

Eastern—No. 74 Ludlow-street, between Broome and Grand, Dr. LOINES. Hours 9 A. M. to 4 P. M daily.

Demilt—Corner of Twenty-third-street and Second-avenue, Dr. BRONSON. Hours 9 to 11 A. M. and 3 to 4 P. M. daily.

Northern—Waverley-place, corner Christopher-street, Dr. WARNER, (also by Dr. LEAMING and Dr. VERMILYEA, visiting physicians.) Hours from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., daily.

Northwestern—No. 511 Eighth-avenue, Dr. WATTS. Hours from 9 to 3, daily.

And by application to Dr. ROCKWELL, resident physician, at No. 81 Worth-street, from 2 to 3 o'clock P. M., daily; and at his office, No. 35 East Broadway, from 3 to 4 o'clock P. M. Dr. ROCKWELL will grant permits for the admittance of sick persons desirous of being removed to the hospital at the above places.

Vaccination will, also, be performed, without expense, by Dr. Morell, (an officer of this Department,) in the evening, between the hours of 8 and 9 o'clock, at his office, No. 2 First-avenue, corner of Houston-street.

It is recommended that bedding, &c., used by persons sick with this disease, shall be thoroughly purified or destroyed, and the apartments occupied be properly fumigated and cleaned. Old straw from beds, &c., should be removed to the river side and burned.

In the houses where the sickness may exist, families not affected should be careful to maintain cleanliness of person, and in their premises, and to secure a free circulation of pure air in the apartments occupied, so far as they may be able so to do.

Information as to nuisances affecting the public health, and requiring abatement, will receive speedy attention, on complaint being made at the City Inspector's office, No. 1 Centre-street.

GEO. W. MORTON, City Inspector.

Central Park Committee.

The adjourned meeting of the Committee of the Board of Aldermen on the Central Park, was held on Saturday at the City Hall; present, Aldermen WILSON and MCSPEDON.

Mr. HOGG being reëxamined, deposed that he never asked parties inside the Park to vote a certain way, and never used any influence with the working men in regard to their political predilections.

Mr. ANDREW GREEN testified, that the first appropriation was $50,000. They had never had but $80,000. In round numbers, $58,000 has been paid. Out of that amount $48,000 has been paid to laborers and gardeners, none of it to salaried officers. $1,900 for tools. The tools are supplied and purchased by the Executive. MILLER delivers the tools, he is perpetual clerk, and is responsible. All bills must be certified and properly arranged, passed the auditing board, then by the Commissioners, and then this witness pays them. $25,000 is appropriated for trees and plants. There have been buildings taken from the Park and sold, the proceeds of the sale are deposited to the credit of the Commission. Every dollar drawn from the bank is signed for by six Commissioners and the Comptroller, their signatures being necessary. The vouchers for payments are indorsed and filed with the Comptroller. The foreman makes an affidavit as to the amount of the laborers' time.

Messrs. MCINTOSH and MILLER pay the men. The Executive Committee are generally some of them in the Park. Between eleven and twelve hundred men are employed there now. The smallest number ever employed was about 20—they were gardeners. Under the first appropriation about 700 men were employed. In getting that appropriation, $7,500 was lost. It is the intention of the Committee to keep as many men employed as possible. No single individual member of the Commission receives any compensation, but each man is allowed $300 for carriage hire, and as yet not one of them has drawn one cent of it. There is a fortnight's pay due to the men, which will exhaust $12,000, and then no more men can be employed until another appropriation. The present supply of cash will last only a week longer.

The witness deposed that he never asked a man as to how he had voted or intended to vote.

Mr. OLMSTEAD, Superintendent of the Park, deposed that there are 1,120 men employed; laborers are at $1 per day; foreman, $9 per week; stone-breakers, 9 cents per cubic foot. The man who made only 19 cents per day has returned, and wishes to go to work again. Men can earn $1 a day in breaking stone, and most stone-breakers do earn as much. When the Committee decided on giving 9 cents per cubic foot, they calculated that the men could, if they would, earn $1 a day. The work of building the wall now in progress will last during the whole of the Winter.

The witness deposed that he neither attempted to influence the votes among the laborers nor did he observe that such supposed influence was attempted to be employed by others. The Committee then adjourned.

TO EDUCATE FEMALE PHYSICIANS.—The New-York Infirmary for Women and Children,—an institution whose surgeons and physicians are all females, opens a fair at its rooms, corner of Bleecker and Crosby streets, to-morrow, (Tuesday,) and continues it through the week. The proceeds of the sales—which from the variety, cheapness and excellence of the articles exhibited they hope will be considerable—are to be applied to the aid of the Infirmary, which is doing a two-fold good work, relieving the sick, poor, and educating females medically.

Board of Canvassers.

The Board of Canvassers did not conclude their labors on Saturday, as was anticipated. After correcting the returns of one District in the Seventeenth Ward, they adjourned over to this morning, when the result will be obtained officially. The canvass of the returns for Mayor, Governor of the Almshouse and Supervisors, is complete as follows:

FOR MAYOR.

Tiemann	43,196
Wood	40,908
Tiemann's majority	2,290

FOR ALMSHOUSE GOVERNOR.

Dugro, (Dem.)	42,340
Smith, (Rep.)	23,982
Wagner, (Am.)	16,332

For Supervisors the average vote was for Democrats, 42,268; Republican, 22,264; American, 14,503.

Fires.

FIRE IN BLEECKER-STREET.—On Saturday evening, shortly after 7 o'clock, a fire broke out in the second floor of the show-case manufactory of WM. BRUNNER, No. 68 Bleecker-street. Mr. BRUNNER sustained a loss of about $600 on his stock, which is partially covered by insured of $400 in the Hamilton Insurance Company. POSSEE CHAMBLES, who occupied the front part of the second floor as a furniture shop, lost about $100, on which there was no insurance. The fire extended to No. 66 Bleecker-street and No. 168 Crosby-street, the second floors of which were occupied by J. F. C. PECKARD, cabinet maker. Loss $700. Insured for $400 in the Rutgers Insurance Company. JAS. WILSON occupied the first floor as a livery stable. His stock was slightly damaged. The building No. 66 Bleecker-street is owned by Mr. WILSON. It was damaged to the amount of $150. Insured for $500 in the Citizens' Company. The first floor of No. 68 Bleecker-street, occupied by PETER DAILEY as a porter-house, and U. B. BEAM, sign painter, was damaged $100. No insurance. ANTOINE MILLER, cigar dealer, and W. B. CHICHESTER, house and sign painter, at No. 70 Bleecker-street, were losers to the amount of $50 each, by the fire. The buildings Nos. 68 and 70 Bleecker-street, belonging to the Mason estate, were damaged about $500. Insured for $1,500 in the Jefferson Company. The origin of the fire is unknown.

FIRE IN GREENWICH-STREET.—About 3 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in the dry goods store of D. MORICETE, No. 273 Greenwich-street. The fire was speedily extinguished, but not until Mr. MORICETE sustained a loss of $500 on his stock, which is covered by insurance of $2,000 in the St. Nicholas Insurance Company, and $1,000 in the St. Mark's Insurance Company. The damage to the building was only $25. An examination of the store left no doubt but that the fire was the work of an incendiary. A quantity of the goods smelt strongly of camphene, and three empty bottles, which had recently held camphene, were found in the store. The Police of the Fifth Ward arrested a person on suspicion of firing the store, but after an examination before the Fire Marshal he was set at liberty. The case will be further investigated by the Fire Marshal.

FIRE IN THE BOWERY.—Shortly after 1 o'clock, yesterday morning, a fire was discovered in the straw hat manufactory of AUSTIN BLAKE, No. 235 Bowery, which was in the second story of the building. The fire extended to the floor above, where it was put out. Mr. BLAKE's loss amounted to $200, on which there was no insurance. A. SIEGRIST occupied the first floor as a lager-bier and billiard saloon. His damage was trifling and covered by insurance of $150 in the Stuyvesant Insurance Company. C. LUDEMANN, who occupied the basement as a chair and basket manufactory, suffered some loss from water.

FIRE IN MARKET-STREET.—About 4 o'clock yesterday morning a fire was discovered in the Dutch Reformed Church, corner of Market and Henry streets. It was caused by the hot-air furnace. Fortunately Engine Company No. 1 was passing the church at the time, and extinguished the fire before it got under headway.

FIRE IN BROOME-STREET.—At 11½ o'clock Saturday night a slight fire occurred in the saloon called the "Monte Christo," at No. 451 Broome-street. The damage to the stock and fixtures was about $100, and to the building $50. No insurance. JOHN MCCLENEHAN, who occupied the upper part of the building, had his furniture considerably damaged by water.

FIRE IN JAMES-STREET.—At a few minutes before 9 o'clock last evening, a fire was discovered in the cupola of JOSEPH KIRK's brewery, in James-street, corner of the New-Bowery. The fire was soon extinguished, with a damage of not more than $50, which is covered by insurance. The fire originated from the boilers.

Coroner's Inquests.

THE STABBING CASE IN FORTY-FIFTH STREET. CHARGE OF MURDER.—An inquest was commenced Saturday by Coroner CONNERY, in the case of MICHAEL DUNLEY, who died from the effects of a stab inflicted on the 3d inst., with a cheese knife, by FREDERICK HOPKA, a clerk in the grocery store corner of First-avenue and Forty-fifth-street. WM. MURRAY was the only witness examined. He testified that he had known the deceased five years, and that he was a temperate man and inoffensive. On the evening of the 3d inst., he went into the grocery store, corner First-avenue and Forty-fifth-street, to get a paper of tobacco. He saw the deceased and OWEN MCQUADLE in the store, and asked who was treating. He then asked HOPKA, the clerk, for a glass of beer, when the clerk said they had no beer. The deceased commenced cutting off a piece of beef with a butcher-knife, when the clerk said: "MIKE, don't cut that beef;" the clerk came from behind the bar with a hammer in his hand, and went up to where the deceased was standing. Some candle boxes were between him and the deceased and HOPKA. He thought they were struggling to get possession of the cheese knife which DUNLEY had in his hand. He told the deceased to give up the knife. DUNLEY immediately cried out "hold on, you are after stabbing me;" in a moment after he saw the blood gushing out of the deceased's thigh; HOPKA, the clerk, cried out, "O, murder, murder; MIKE, I've stabbed you, but I did not intend to do it;" he went after the brother-in-law of the deceased and told him that MIKE was stabbed, and that he had better get a doctor.

The further examination of witnesses was here adjourned till 10 o'clock this morning. HOPKA, it will be remembered, was arrested at the time of the affray and committed to prison by Justice BROWNELL, to await the result of the wounded man's injuries. DUNLEY was about 30 years of age, a native of Ireland, and a laborer by occupation.

Police Intelligence.

AN ATTEMPT TO MURDER.—At a late hour Saturday evening John Callihan and Patrick Flood, both residing at No. 145 Baxter-street, got into an altercation, when the latter drew a pistol and shot Callihan. The pistol was loaded with small shot, two of which hit Callihan in the head and three entered the back of his neck. The wounds are severe, but are not pronounced dangerous. The injured man was taken to the City Hospital and the attempted murderer locked up for examination.

THE PANEL GAME.—An old man named Joseph Carroll, residing in Morris Co., N. J., lost $150, on Saturday afternoon, by the panel game, at No. 90 Reade-street. Ayres, *alias* Willis, the proprietor of the place, and Louisa Johnson, a prostitute, were arrested charged with the robbery and held for trial. Upon examination the room which Carroll occupied was found to have a secret panel in the board partition, which had been used to effect the robbery.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—A man, giving his name as Henry Hine, was arrested yesterday, charged with assaulting Bridget Major, living at No. 77 Washington-street, and robbing her of $10. The complainant says she was walking through Baxter-street, when Hine suddenly attacked her, knocked her down, and took her money. The accused was locked up for trial.

CAPTURE OF A BURGLAR.—A young man, giving his name as Charles Thorne, was arrested yesterday for entering one of the rooms of the building No. 277 West Thirty-ninth-street with a skeleton key. He was caught just after entering the room, and directly handed over to a policeman. Justice DAVISON committed him for examination.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—The entertainment announced at this prosperous theatre, to-night, is worthy of especial notice. The great drama of the "Revolt in India" still holds possession of the stage, and will be performed with the drama of "O'Neal the Great" and farce of "Comfortable Service." The Carlo family, also, commence an engagement, and appear in their unique entertainments. Go early.

[Advertisement.]

ONE DOLLAR FOR TEN WRITING LESSONS OF ONE HOUR EACH.—Double-entry Book-keeping, including mercantile writing and arithmetic, only *ten dollars*. See advertisement in this day's *Herald* and *Tribune*. GOLDSMITH, Nos. 362 and 900 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Are you feeble in body, incapable of exertion, dull, languid, and desponding, yet unable to explain the cause? Be assured that it exists in the stomach and secretive organs, and that a course of this purifying and invigorating remedy will restore your strength, activity, and cheerfulness, and *recruit* all your energies.

[Advertisement.]

MURRAY AND LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER—prepared with great care from the choicest materials, and with the experience of 25 years. This celebrated toilet water excels as a perfume, cosmetic and dental wash. Sold by D. T. LANMAN & Co., Wholesale Druggists, No. 69 Water-street, and by all druggists, at 50 cents per bottle.

[Advertisement.]

CHARLES' LONDON CORDIAL GIN

Is a delicious tonic and diuretic, of a soft and delicate flavor, differing entirely from all other gins, and devoid of that harsh acrid taste which characterizes the article known as Holland Gin, Schnapps, &c.

For sale by all druggists, grocers, &c. Quarts 75 cents. pints 38 cents. Beware of imitations. Buy only CHARLES'. Dépôt No. 40 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS.—Call at the great dépôt of ARCHER, WARNER & Co., No. 376 Broadway, for new gas-fixtures at Hard Times' prices. Selling off our entire stock.

[Advertisement.]

RHEUMATIC AND NEURALGIC PAINS CEASE
When J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR is applied,
Because it imparts Electro-Magnetism.
For Sale at No. 16 State-street, and by all Druggists, at 50 cents a bottle.
Testimonials from GEO. LAW, Esq., SIMEON DRAPER, Esq., ROBERT B. COLEMAN, Esq., and from many other prominent persons.

[Advertisement.]

DISEASES OF THE THROAT AND LUNGS
Cured by wearing an oiled silk Plaster
Moistened with J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR.
Plasters, 25 cts.; Olive Tar, 50 cts. a bottle.
At No. 16 State-street, and by all Druggists.
Testimonials from ISAAC V. FOWLER, Esq., WM. B. TOWNSEND, Esq., Gen. DUFF GREEN, and many other prominent persons.

[Advertisement.]

SCROFULA, SALT RHEUM,
And all other diseases of impure blood are at once cured by taking J. R. STAFFORD'S IRON AND SULPHUR POWDERS, and applying his OLIVE TAR OINTMENT. Twelve Powders for $1; Ointment 25 cents, at No. 16 State-street, east side of the Battery.

LONG ISLAND.

A Singular Contempt Case—Fine $2,250—History of the Case.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT—DEC. 12.

Before Hon. S. D. Culver, City Judge.

In the matter of George W. Brown vs. Loring Pickering, Mary F. Pickering his wife, and Charles M. Bean.—This action was tried in this Court at the December term, 1856. It was brought to set aside the sale of a house by plaintiff to defendant Pickering, (who had it deeded to defendant Bean, who forthwith made it over to Mrs. Pickering,) on the ground of fraud. The payment for the property was made in the stock of a bogus concern, known as the Webster Fire Insurance Company. After a hearing of the case the Court made a decree declaring the deed of conveyance from the plaintiff to Charles M. Bean fraudulent and void, and setting it aside as wholly inoperative; also setting aside the deed from Charles M. Bean to Mary F. Pickering, as wholly inoperative and void, and made without a valuable consideration. The decree further ordered that Loring Pickering and Mary F. Pickering should "execute and deliver to the plaintiff a conveyance of said premises in form to be approved by the City Judge of Brooklyn;" that the plaintiff recover from Charles M. Bean $312 61 "for the rent of said premises, during the period that he held the same;" that the plaintiff recover of Loring Pickering $752 93 for the rent, &c., of the said premises since the conveyance from Charles M. Bean to Mary F. Pickering; that the plaintiff recover of the defendants $342 06 costs, and that the defendants be removed from the premises and the plaintiff put into full possession.

Upon this decree a writ of possession and execution was issued and placed in the hands of Deputy Sheriff Jacob B. Striker, who on the 29th of April made the levy, and on the 30th took possession of the house and levied upon a sufficient quantity of the furniture to cover the costs, &c., as awarded in the decree. The furniture was immediately sent to an auction store and was sold on the 8th of June following.

On the 1st of May and subsequent to the delivery of the property the defendant appealed and filed the undertaking required by law.

The plaintiff's attorney excepted to the sufficiency of the security, and upon his application Judge CULVER made an order granting a stay of proceedings, and requiring the defendants on the 13th of June to show cause why the proceedings before the County Judge should not be vacated and set aside, with costs, on the ground of irregularity.

While these matters were going on the property was sold (8th of June).

On the 22d of June the defendants justified under the old undertaking, and then applied to the Court for an order of restoration of the property, on the ground that they had given security, when the Court ordered, on the 18th of July,

"That the writ of possession and execution issued on the judgment in this cause, and all proceedings therein and thereunder, be, and the same are hereby superseded and set aside, and it is further ordered that the plaintiff restore and return to the defendants the said real estate and personal property."

This order was opposed by plaintiff's counsel on the ground that the real estate and personal property had been sold, the defendants having failed to justify in the due legal time; that the appeal staying the proceedings does not affect proceedings before the appeal was taken.

From this order plaintiff appealed to the General Term, (STRONG, BIRDSEYE and DAVIES, Justices,) and was heard October 23, 1857. It was decided that the order of the City Court not involving the merits was not an appealable order, and the appeal was dismissed.

On the 30th October an order was made by the City Court upon affidavit of defendant Pickering, who swore that the personal property removed was worth $1,940 30, (it sold at auction for less than $800,) and that plaintiff had failed to restore the same in compliance with the order of the Court, July 18, requiring plaintiff to show cause why an attachment should not be issued against him for refusing and neglecting to comply with the said order.

The case was argued on the 12th of November, when plaintiff's counsel gave the same reason as set forth before, that the property had been sold under the original order of the Court, and it was impossible to comply. This not being satisfactory to the Court, an attachment was issued againt the plaintiff BROWN, who was held to bail in the sum of $2,000 to appear before the Court on the 21st of November.

On the 21st, interrogatories were filed, and BROWN was directed to file an answer and appear on the 28th.

On the 28th answer was made as before, that he had not had possession of the real estate since the order of restoration, and that he never had possession of the personal property, and he could not return the same.

One answer not being full enough, the case was further postponed until Dec. 5.

On Dec. 5 BROWN was convicted of contempt in failing to effect the restoration, when the papers were taken by the Court and last Saturday the 12th, BROWN was directed to pay a fine of $2,250 and stand committed until paid, and the Clerk was directed to file the record of conviction. Thus ends another chapter in this remarkable case.

The counsel of plaintiff gave notice that he should take the case up on *certiorari* for review.

MORTALITY IN BROOKLYN.—Report of deaths in the City of Brooklyn from the 5th to the 12th of December, 1857: Males, 42; Females, 40. Total, 82. Men, 17; Boys, 25; Women, 20; Girls, 20.

DISEASES.—Inflammation of lungs, 9; disease of the brain, 7; consumption, 13; convulsions, 6; congestion of the lungs, 5; marasmus, 5; croup, 5; ulceration of the bowels, 3; congestion, 2; bronchitis, 2; stillborn, 3; inflammation of stomach, 2; dropsy, 2; measles, 2; scarlet fever, 2; paralysis, 2; hemorrhage, of lungs, 1; ulceration of lungs, 1; ulceration of leg, 1; inflammation of the liver, 1; inflammation of the bowels, 1; inflammation of the uterus, 1; disease of spine, 1; disease of heart, 1; dropsy in chest, 1; apoplexy, 1; debility, 1; colic, 1.

AGES.—Under 1 year, 18; from 1 to 2 years, 8; from 2 to 5 years 10; from 5 to 10 years, 7; from 10 to 20 years, 3; from 20 to 30 years, 5; from 30 to 40 years, 9; from 40 to 50 years, 4; from 50 to 60 years, 6; from 60 to 70 years, 7; from 70 to 80 years, 4; from 80 to 90 years, 0; from 90 to 100 years, 1.

NATIVITY.—United States, 62; Ireland, 14; England, 2; Germany, 4.

WM. CLEVELAND, H. O.

BURGLARIES, &C.—The house of ELIAS AYRES, corner of Ryerson-street and Fulton-avenue, Brooklyn, was entered by burglars on Friday night last, and robbed of property valued at $150.

On the same night the house of Mr. KIRBY, corner of Gales and Hamilton streets, was robbed of clothing and money.

THOMAS CORWIN was brought before Justice CORNWELL, on Saturday, and sentenced to thirty days' imprisonment, for stealing $3 worth of carpenter's tools from JOHN POLAND, in Hudson-avenue.

MORRIS MACK, brought before the same Justice on suspicion of stealing lead pipe, was committed for examination.

CHARLES WILSON and CHARLES SNOWBERGIN, arrested for robbing a vessel, at the Atlantic Basin, of ten barrels of beef, were on Saturday held by Justice BLACKLEY to await the action of the Grand Jury. ALBERT PETERS, arrested upon suspicion of participating in the robbery, was, upon examination, discharged.

FIRES IN BROOKLYN.—At 5 o'clock yesterday morning a fire was discovered in the building occupied by A. D. PORTER, on Hamilton-avenue, near the Ferry, and before the fire was extinguished, stock and fixtures valued at $500 were destroyed, and the building, owned by WM. R. DIMON, was damaged to the extent of $300. The Union Ferry Company's boat *Whitehall* was brought into the slip, and her Worthington's Pumps put into operation.

The alarm of fire Saturday, at 12½ o'clock P. M. proceeded from the ship *Hope*, lying near Montague Ferry. The fire was extinguished without material damage to the vessel.

FOUND INSENSIBLE.—Mrs. MCINTYRE, who was missed from her residence in the Ninth Ward, on Thursday last, was on Friday found in the rear of the Penitentiary buildings, Flatbush, insensible, by the Ninth Precinct Police. She was taken to the City Hospital, but at last accounts had not recovered so as to be able to explain the cause of her absence.

CONTEMPT OF COURT.—THOMAS QUINN, a defendant in a civil case on trial in the Brooklyn City Court, was on Saturday last fined $5, and ordered to be imprisoned for 10 days, for saying to a juror "Shall you be through this day?" At the request of defendant's counsel, the sentence was suspended.

DEDICATION.—The new German Methodist Mission Church on Wyckoff, near Smith-street, Brooklyn, was dedicated yesterday afternoon, Bishop JONES officiating.

☞ While a milkman named OVERACKER was serving a family at No. 95 Myrtle-avenue, Brooklyn, Saturday morning last, a boy left in charge of the wagon was seized by three young ruffians who held him while they robbed the wagon of a small sum of money and a can of milk. The thieves escaped.

☞ A County Sunday School Teachers' Association was organized yesterday in the Pierrepont-street Baptist Church, Brooklyn. It is to be auxiliary to the State Association.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Case of Donnelly, the Murderer of Moses.

From the Trenton Gazette, 12th inst.

The decision of the Court of Errors in this case was delivered yesterday afternoon—Judge OGDEN reading the opinion, in which a majority of the Court concurred, affirming the decision of the Court below.

The Chancellor agreed with the opinion of the majority, except upon two points—the second and seventh:

The second exception is to the admission by the Judge of the question, "How much money did MOSES say he had?"

This question prejudiced the rights of the prisoner, and should not have been admitted.

The seventh exception is to the admission of the question, "What did MOSES say, in DONNELLY's presence, was the reason of DONNELLY's doing it?"

This, also, the Chancellor held to be an improper question, and one to which the Court should not have allowed the witness to answer, as no fair inference could be drawn from DONNELLY's silence.

It was with great diffidence that he differed with all the members of the Supreme Court, but these appeared to him points of so much importance as settling the practice for the future, that he was constrained to come to the conclusion that the judgment should be reversed.

The roll of the Judges was then called, and they answered as follows:

For affirming the decision of the Supreme Court—Judges OGDEN, RYERSON, RISLEY, WOOD, ARROWSMITH and SWAIN—6.

For reversing the decision—The Chancellor, and Judges CORNELISON and VALENTINE.

Mr. PENNINGTON said that he wished to state to the members of the Court of Pardons present, that the counsel for the prisoner intend to bring the case before them. This, he knew, was not the Court of Pardons, but he gave this notice in order that they might make their arrangements as to the time of the hearing, &c.

The Chancellor stated that the Court of Pardons had adjourned for the term, and that the Governor alone possessed the power of calling it together. It would be necessary for the counsel to make application to him.

After the transaction of some further business, necessary to the conclusion of the case, the Court adjourned.

The Court decided an important question—it being the first time it has been raised in this State, viz.: that the prisoner had not a right to appear personally before the Supreme Court.

DONNELLY's only hope now is in the Court of Pardons, which has been summoned to meet at the State House on Tuesday, the 22d inst.

BURGLARIES.—The dry goods store of Messrs. ANTHONY & GREENE, No. 198 Grove-street, Jersey City, was entered on Friday night by forcing out a window in the back door, and robbed of silks to the value of about $300.

A fancy store in Newark-avenue, near Grove-street, was also entered on the same night, by means of false keys, but for some reason the burglars left, after tossing the goods about, without taking anything.

The grocery store of Messrs. HOLCOMB & HANCOX was broken into on Thursday night, but the burglars only took an uncurrent $2 bill, this being all there was in the money-drawer at the time. The safe containing the money and books was not harmed. No arrests have, as yet, been made in any of these cases.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—DEC. 12.

$2,200	Indiana St. 5s	82	25	Erie Railroad	15
5,000	do	82¼	900	do	14⅝
9,000	Virginia 6s	87	150	do	14½
3,000	Cal. St. 7s, '75 snw	67	480	do	14¾
8,000	Missouri State 6s	77	50	do b30	15
1,000	Harlem R. 1st mt.	65	10	Harlem Railroad	8
2,000	Ill. Cent. R. Bds	82½	20	C. B. & Q. Railroad	59
500	do	82⅝	300	Reading R. R. s10	49⅝
2,000	LaC. & M. L. G. Bs	30	800	do	49⅝
6	Bank of New-York	95	200	do	49⅝
13	Union Bank	101¼	200	do	49⅝
111	do	101	50	M. S. & N. Ia. R. R.	17¼
17	Bank of America	97	332	do	18
6	Bk. of the St of N. Y.	90	100	do s60	17½
10	Bank of Commerce	93	150	do	18¼
9	Imp. & Traders' Bk.	92½	100	M. S. & N. I. p. s.	32
25	Park Bank	82	70	do s3	32
20	Ocean Bank	69	200	Cleve. & Tol. R. R.	40
10	Metropolitan Bank	95	200	do b10	40¼
300	Del. & Hud. C. Co.	101	1,050	do	40¼
45	Cum. Coal Comp'y	8¾	100	do s10	40¼
50	Penn. Coal Comp'y	60	50	Chic. & R. Is. R. R.	71
112	Pacific M. S. Co.	68	150	do b3	70
205	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	72	355	La Crosse & Mil. RR.	10¼
500	do	71¾	50	do s30	10
1250	do	71⅝	100	do	10⅜
100	do s5	71⅝	25	do	10⅜
200	do	71⅝	50	do	10¼
100	Gal. & Chic. R. R.	70½			

SECOND BOARD.

$3,000	Indiana State 5s	82	25	Erie Railroad s30	15
9,000	Virginia 6s s60	85	100	do s3	15¼
13,000	Missouri St. 6s	77	25	do s30	14¾
2,000	Erie R. Bds. 1875	39	25	do b30	15¼
75	Merchants' Bk. Scrip	99½	100	Reading R. R. s30	49⅝
20	Stuyvesant Ins. Co.	95	50	Mich. S. & N. Ia. R. s3	18¼
10	Cumb. Coal Co.	9	50	Harlem Railroad	7¾
155	La Crosse & Mil. R.	10¼	50	Gal. and Chic. R. R.	70½
50	do b30	10¼	100	Clev. & Tol. R. R. b10	41
150	do	10⅜	200	do b60	41
100	do s60	10	100	do	40⅜
165	N. Y. Central R. R.	71⅝	50	Chic. & Rk. Isl. R.	71

MONDAY, Dec. 14—A. M.

The Foreign Trade at the port of New-York for the past week shows a total entry of Foreign Merchandise, including the Dry Goods table in our last paper, of $2,761,529, against $2,959,557 the week ending Dec. 13 last year. The Export clearances of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods amount to $1,184,959, against $1,903,268 the corresponding week last year. The Export of Specie, including $630,709 by the *Fulton* for Southampton and Havre, on Saturday, amounts to $2,654,429, against $1,320,039 the corresponding week last year. The Sub-Treasury balance on Saturday afternoon stood $4,257,840, against $3,966,412 at the close of the previous week. This gain of $291,428, and the export movement make an apparent loss to the Bank reserve of $2,945,857, against which the receipts by express from the interier are estimated to have averaged at least $200,000 a day, or $1,200,000 for the week. The difference, therefore, on the statement to be made up this afternoon is not likely to reduce the average of the week below $25,000,000 or $24,500,000, as against $26,069,832 on the previous average, with the prospect of $2,250,000 to arrive in the course of a day or two, on the *Star of the West*, from California. The telegraph reports this sum as having left Havana for New-York. It is possible the report may embrace the amount diverted to New-Orleans from Havana; but, even in this case, the Government drafts in the mail will no doubt make up the sum stated for New-York. The magnitude of the shipment indicates a continued heavy product at the mines, as well, perhaps, as diminished confidence among remitters to the Atlantic States, in bankers' credits. The same cause seems simultaneously to have added to the movement of Specie, as a substitute for bills through every channel of trade, domestic as well as foreign—from Europe and San Francisco to New-York, and from New-York to Europe and New-Orleans. The export demand for Specie this week promises to be less than the last, as the Cunarder sails from Boston, and the Collins steamer which should sail on Saturday having been withdrawn. The next financial and market news from Europe—which has been unaccountably delayed by the non-arrival of the *Europa*, now in her sixteenth day from Liverpool—will also, it is hoped, give a more favorable turn to both commercial and bankers' credits, and thus restore the movement of exchange to its accustomed channels. The difficulty for a fortnight past, which has made the export use of Specie larger than it would otherwise have been, is the continued distrust in bills, rather than the ability of drawers to supply most of the demand. Nearly the entire remittances of the fortnight have been either in Gold itself or in sight bills made against Gold. The demand for the Continent, as compared with that for England, has been light. The terms for sight exchange are 111@111¼ on London; 5.12½@5.10 on Paris.

The Specie standard was formally restored throughout the State of New-York on Saturday. The New-England Banks follow the example today. American Gold Coin firm at ¼@½ ℔ cent. premium, falls to par as in exchange for other bankable funds. To this extent the exchanges with the suspended States, South and West, are not so favorable, Gold constituting a large share of their remittances to New-York. The declaration of resumption creates no sensation, as indeed it ought not. A good many business people speak unwillingly of the effect upon collections from the suspended States, apprehending a check to the liquidation of mercantile indebtedness, if the Banks of these States should be influenced to hasten or enforce their preparations for resumption also. But this forcing will no doubt soon pass away. The country at large has an inherent debt-paying ability which will continue to manifest itself, irrespective of the policy of the local banks. A just appreciation of this fact sixty or eighty days ago would have saved a world of mischief. The revulsion against overgrown credits might have come, but the blow would have fallen where it exclusively belonged, and thus saved the country from the terrors of panic, and the banking system from the stigma of suspension in the midst of a real prosperity among the people.

We scarcely deem it necessary to allude again to the circumstances attending the announcement of formal resumption on Saturday. The two or three Banks who put themselves out of the Clearing-house in order to fix their own day, were induced to shorten the time so as to come into line the same day with their old associates. This action was made the subject of some good-humored badinage on the Street and on 'Change, without provoking asperity, we believe, in any quarter.

The Stock Exchange, through the past week, manifested unusual dullness among buyers, and the continued absence of later foreign news, coupled with a bearish interpretation which the speculative sellers put upon the resumption of specie payments, caused the market, on Saturday, to rule lower, by ½@1 ℔ cent. than at any time since the beginning of the month. The following is the general comparison for the week, the closing bids being a fraction better than the sales at the early Board on Saturday:

	Dec. 5.	Dec. 12.		Dec. 5.	Dec. 12.
N. Y. Central	73	72	Rock Island	72¼	70
Erie	17⅜	15⅜	Panama	92½	91
Illinois Central	91	86½	Missouris	78½	77
Ill. Cen. Bonds	83	82½	Virginias	86	85
Reading	51½	50	Mich. Southern	17⅞	18¾
Toledo	43	40¾	La Crosse	11¼	10½
Galena	73	70½	Milwaukee	32⅜	31¼

Banks and Money at New-Orleans.

From the New-Orleans Picayune, Dec. 6.

The Money Market shows no change to-day. We hear of some paper passed at 1½@2, and there is a partial demand for certain favorite signatures. The Banks complain of the insufficiency of good names offering, whilst in open market tip-top paper can be bought at 1¼@1½.

The Exchange Market continues very uneven, and buyers scrutinize names with extraordinary closeness. A few private sterling signatures of high grade will bring 104½@105, and a round amount of bank drafts was sold this morning at 106. The range for other kinds is from 102½@103½. A fair business was done in France, mostly at 5f.62½@5f.65, though bankers' drafts brought 5f.45, and secondary names sold down to 5f.70. Sight on New-York was in better request, with sales at 1¼@1½ ℔ cent. discount. A round amount of five-days' brought 2¼, and some one-day sight 1½. The Banks check at 1. A small amount of sixty-days' was sold at 5½.

Including the specie held by the Bank of America and the Crescent City, the total amount of coin in bank is now eight millions and a half. Both of these institutions will commence issuing circulation next week, and their statements will hereafter appear regularly with the others.

There is a perfect plethora of bullion in vault, and the large banks seem to be running a race as to which can make the best showing. In the aggregate they are $3,042,000 within the stringent rule prescribed by the act of 1842. In fact they are almost too strong when considered with reference to the duties they are called upon to discharge to the community. But of this they are presumed to be the best judges.

WEEKLY STATEMENT OF THE NEW-ORLEANS BANKS.

BANKS.	LOANS.		SPECIE.	
	Dec. 5.	Nov. 28.	Dec. 5.	Nov. 28.
Citizens'	3,033,468	3,125,739	1,580,023	1,793,595
Canal Bank	2,276,318	2,470,817	1,343,391	1,104,246
Louisiana	3,030,454	2,966,552	1,781,862	1,926,502
Louisiana State	3,081,520	3,216,199	2,379,574	1,752,963
Mech. & Trad.	561,718	584,930	281,455	270,502
Bk. of N. Orl'ns	1,169,856	1,222,309	393,782	392,591
Southern Bank	390,328	402,189	121,191	184,624
Union Bank	895,949	931,098	217,005	279,402
Bk. of J. Robb	381,538	386,080	148,473	166,156
Total	14,821,059	15,305,913	6,156,756	7,787,491
	Decrease	484,854	Increase	369,285

BANKS.	CIRCULATION.		DEPOSITS.	
	Dec. 5.	Nov. 28.	Dec. 5.	Nov. 28.
Citizens' Bank	1,200,530	1,208,145	2,087,680	2,158,848
Canal Bank	504,600	509,990	958,162	928,018
Louisiana	535,084	531,339	2,614,637	2,770,551
Louisiana State	976,865	946,940	3,246,474	2,853,482
Mech. & Traders'	97,555	111,225	309,446	317,525
Bk. of N. Orleans	212,930	212,240	351,237	414,819
Southern Bank	143,005	153,950	148,986	194,919
Union Bank	208,890	212,460	397,034	427,844
Bank of J. Robb	241,845	242,085	287,053	352,810
Total	4,121,404	4,128,374	10,400,709	10,418,816
	Decrease	7,070	Increase	18,107

BANKS.	EXCHANGE.		DUE DIST. BANKS.	
	Dec. 5.	Nov. 28.	Dec. 5.	Nov. 28.
Citizens' Bank	674,188	527,270	119,812	64,028
Canal Bank	573,539	588,813	130,461	103,579
Louisiana	578,980	536,439	216,012	222,445
Louisiana State	414,029	449,077	261,511	120,583
Mech. & Traders'	61,411	49,464	19,448	15,314
Bk. New-Orleans	142,300	132,438	20,809	8,859
Southern Bank	523,944	549,285		
Union Bank	270,303	211,600	35,880	18,897
Bank of J. Robb	5,199		14,466	
Total	3,243,893	3,014,386	819,199	553,706
	Increase	229,507	Increase	264,494

Rhode Island Bank Statement.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sunday, Dec. 13.

The following is a statement of the condition of the Banks in Rhode Island, not including those of Providence, for the week ending Dec. 7:

Circulation	$1,607,368	Specie	$140,213
Deposits	709,413	Loans	7,763,895

Markets by Telegraph.

OSWEGO, Saturday, Dec. 12—6 P. M.

FLOUR unchanged; demand moderate at $4 50 @$4 25 for common to extra State. WHEAT steady; sales 6,000 bushels at 81½c. for Chicago Spring and 90c. for Mediterranean. CORN quiet. *Lake Imports to-day*—24,000 bushels Wheat; 4,000 bushels Corn. *Canal Exports*—5,000 bushels wheat. *Shipped by Railroad to-day*—4,500 bbls. flour.

Weather clear and pleasant.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Dec. 12.

The sales of COTTON to-day were 3,500 bales, at unchanged prices; the market closed dull, dealers awaiting the *Europa's* advices, now fully due. Mixed CORN 60c. BEEF very dull, and 50c.@$1 lower. Keg LARD 12½c. RIO COFFEE,—sales to-day of 4,800 bags, mostly at 8½c.@9c. Other articles unchanged.

MOBILE, Friday, Dec. 11.

COTTON—Sales of the week 10,000 bales. Middling firm at 10c. Receipts of the week 17,500. Stock 80,000.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Dec. 12.

Stocks dull. Pennsylvania Fives, 85; Reading Railroad, 25⅜; Morris Canal, 47; Long Island Railroad, 9½; Pennsylvania Railroad, 38¼.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Name.	Leave	For	Date.
America	Boston	Liverpool	Dec. 16
Europa	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 23
North Star	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 26
Canada	Boston	Liverpool	Dec. 30
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	Jan. 6
City of Baltimore	New-York	Liverpool	Jan. 7
Niagara	Boston	Liverpool	Jan. 13
New-York	New-York	Glasgow	Jan. 16
Baltic	New-York	Liverpool	Jan. 16

FROM EUROPE.

Europa	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 28
North Star	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 2
Canada	Liverpool	Boston	Dec. 5
Adriatic	Liverpool	New-York	Dec. 9
Persia	Liverpool	New-York	Dec. 12
Arago	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 16
City of Baltimore	Liverpool	New-York	Dec. 16
Niagara	Liverpool	Boston	Dec. 19
Atlantic	Liverpool	New-York	Dec. 26
Africa	Liverpool	New-York	Dec. 26
North American	Liverpool	Portland	Dec. 30

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Fulton, for Havre and Southampton—G. H. Coster, Col. Armstrong, Col. Barton, W. H. Paine, Chas. Heidsick, Mrs. Heid, Miss Held, F. Lacapere, bearer of dispatches; Miss Carson, Mrs. T. F. Meagher, T. W. Schulton, Era S. Clark, Mr. Otard, Mr. Varbenter, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Boilofsen, Mrs. H. P. Boilofsen, Miss J. Hatch, Mrs. Geo. Hatch and son, T. E. Boilofsen, C. W. Hatch, Mr. Vapar, G. Sunder, Mr. Hofer, D. R. Alvard, Thos. Waldron, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Newman, Mrs. J. A. Rope, Mrs. C. Comdrean, Mrs. G. Alvin Goedeche, Mrs. A. Morrison, Capt. Estebe, Mrs. Augusta Thry, Mrs. August Beauche, Mrs. Chas. Buhl, Mrs. L. Heckman, Mr. and Mrs. Martine, Mrs. N. Netter, Mrs. H. Bummel, Mrs. F. Fenter, Miss Garner, Mrs. J. Gureat, Mrs. D. Loeb, Mrs. Casanora, Mrs. S. Boag and 2 sons, Mrs. W. W. Banks, Miss Schmuck and maid, J. Crook—Total 59.

In steamship Columbia, for Charleston—Mrs. Hibben, nurse and child, Mrs. Geo. Hyde, B. B. Remson, J. Bogart, W. B. Fairchild, Capt. T. S. Budd, S. Reeves and lady, G. Thomson, Lieut. Davis, Mrs. Mears and 2 children, Miss Mears, Mrs. Wilcox, Miss P. M. Robertson, Miss E. D. Robertson, Jno. C. Robertson, J. J. Adams, F. S. Perkins, W. Tillosson, A. Duclos, Mrs. Crocker, Miss H. M. Hard, Miss M. Simmons, Miss E. E. Louterbeck, Dr. Gill, Isaac Bronson, Mrs. T. A. Gill and servant, Mr. Fish, S. Noble, W. Johnson, Thos. Ronald, Mrs. Williams, D. Goldstein, T. Wyckoff, Wolf Fox—and 80 in the steerage. Also, 20 United States troops.

In steamship Augusta, for Savannah—A. W. Longfellow, Mrs. J. A. S. Tuttle, Mr. and Mrs. Hy. Bedlow, child and servant, Mrs. Crosby, 2 Misses Crosby, Mrs. Harriet L. Allen and 3 children, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Anderson and daughter, Miss Emma Lawrence, J. E. Anderson, Mrs. Owens and sister, R. D. Massey, J. W. Owens, Mrs. J. R. Bartlett, Mrs. E. Ross and infant, Miss Ross, Mrs. Sauren, Miss Sauren, Jno. Nichols, H. Saloshinsky, J. H. Hind, W. H. Bliss, Mr. and Mrs. A. Bonaud, Miss B. Santermeister, Mr. and Mrs. F. Santermeister, Roman Doolittle, Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Kerr and servant, Miss E. Doyle, Jno. F. Andrews, Miss Anna Green, T. Gwynne, A. Hawkins, Beekman LaForge, J. H. Bradbury, Rev. Mr. Fay, Miss E. A. Smith, 2 Masters Scott, Miss P. A. Sheldon, R. A. Smith, G. Sheldon—and 45 in the steerage.

In steamship Jamestown, for Norfolk, Petersburg and Richmond—J. Swaler, T. J. Tabe, G. McKean, J. J. Abraham, J. Leonard, W. Scott, C. E. Hunt, W. Barnes, Miss Taylor, Miss Randolph, G. W. Davis and lady, J. Moody, Mrs. R. A. Austin, Mrs. S. Bransford, Mrs. Copes, Dr. Huff, Mrs. Talmadge, Mr. Waterhouse and lady, T. Harrison and lady, Dr. Henry Easley, Mrs. and Miss Banks—and 23 in the steerage.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Daniel Webster, from New-Orleans and Havana—E. W. Springer, H. Magonne, Mr. Barringer and family, Y. Cordin, M. Renault—and 16 in the steerage.

In steamship Florida, from Savannah—W. H. Gordon, Jno. Ryan, P. Callahan—and 16 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 7 17 | Sun sets.... 4 34 | Moon rises.... 5 40

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. [illegible] | Gov. Island. 7 53 | Hell Gate..... 9 34

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, Dec. 12.

Cleared.

Steamships Fulton, Wotton, Havre, W. S. Drayton; Augusta, Woodhull, Savannah, S. L. Mitchill; Cahawba, Bullock, Havana, Livingston, Crocheron & Co.; Columbia, Berry, Charleston, Spofford & Tileston; Jamestown, Parrish, Norfolk, &c., Ludlam & Pleasants.

Ships Camden, Bolles, Charleston, Dunham & Dimon; Commodore, Bliss, Liverpool, C. C. Duncan; Northern Eagle, McKimon, Sydney, N. S. W., Goodere, Arkell & Elliott.

Barks Maria, Brown, Baltimore, J. Demarest; Olympia, (Old.,) Fooker, Akyab, Stanton & Ruger; G. W. Horton, Ulmer, Cadiz, Walsh, Carver & Chase.

Brigs Flora, Rice, Port au-Prince, Delafield & Wilson; Hermit, (Br.,) Conglin, St. Johns, N. F., C. A. De Wolff; Restaurador, (Dan.,) Jensen, Naguabo, P. R., Moller & Riera.

Schooners Kate Brighton, Norton, Savannah, Dunham & Dimon; Sarah Bruen, Douglas, Georgetown, Dolner & Potter; E. Kidder, Harkzen, Savannah, D. C. Murray; Montrose, Winslow, Norfolk, Sturges, Clearman & Co.; J. Girdler, Paine, Philadelphia, Jas. Hand & Co.; Maria, (Br.,) Mudge, Hall, G. F. Bulley; Lion, Hix, Portland, G. L. Hatch; J. L. Bowman, Wooster, Mayaguez, Brett, Son & Co.; Hiawatha, Simonton, Port-au-Platte, Metcalf & Duncan; M. D. Lane, Gardiner, Matanzas, J. W. Elwell & Co.; Empire, Osborn, Norfolk, Sturges & Clearman; Hard Scrabble, Gregory, Portland, J. C. Harriman; Hamilton, Hopkins, Alexandria, Merrill & Abbott.

Steamers Atlanta, Gager, Charleston, H. B. Cromwell; Delaware, Copes, Philadelphia, New-York and Philadelphia Navigation Co.

Arrived.

Steamship Florida, Crowell, Savannah 60 hours, with mdse. and passengers to S. L. Mitchill.

Ship Wabash, (of Bath,) Purinton, Newcastle Oct. 21, with coal to order. Has experienced heavy weather, lost sails, &c.

Bark Jane A. Bishop, (new,) Bunce, Greenpoint, in ballast to Eagle & Hazard. The J. A. B. is 400 tons burden, and is intended for Eagle & Hazard's line of Mobile packets. Was towed to this port by steamtug Hector.

Bark Agen & Heinrich, (Brem.,) Oldejens, Bremen Oct. 24, in ballast, with 161 passengers to Stanton & Ruger.

Bark Caroline, Tallman, Charleston 6 ds., with cotton, &c., to Dunham & Dimon.

Bark John Payson, Fuller, Malaga Oct. 16, passed Gibraltar Oct. 27, with fruit, &c., to Nelson Place. Experienced heavy weather, split sails, stove bulwarks, &c. Dec. 6th, lat. 73 00, lon. 34, signalized ship Arno, stg. E.

Brig Emily, Davis, Charleston 8 ds., with cotton, &c., to Dunham & Dimon. Sailed in co. with bark Howland, Lewis, for Bordeaux.

Schr. St. Stephen, McGregor, Calais 8 ds., with lath to G. Boardman.

Schr. Mary Jane, Reynegon, Darien, Ga., 7 ds.

Schr. Gipsey, (Br.,) Maloney, St. Andrews 7 ds., with lumber to Smith & Boynton.

Schr. J. M. Smith, Smith, Georgetown, D. C., 3 ds., with flour to Merrill & Abbott.

Schr. Ann, Cole, City Point 3 ds., with flour, &c., to J. Hunter & Co.

Schr. Potomac, Berry, Alexandria 4 ds., with coal.

Schr. Angenette, Hooper, Philadelphia 28 hours, for New-Bedford.

Schr. Sarah Elizabeth, Smith, New-Haven, with mdse. to E. H. Hemmingway.

Schr. Isadora, Walling, with mdse. from wreck of ship Clara Brookman, ashore at Squan, to Bird & Neilson.

Steamer Petrel, Arey, Providence 16 hours, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Arrived....SUNDAY, Dec. 13.

Steamship Daniel Webster, Miner, New-Orleans Dec. 5, via Havana 8th, to M. O. Roberts.

Ship Canova, (of Bath,) Hutchings, Leghorn Oct. 10, with marble, rags, &c., to J. Fabricotti. Has experienced heavy weather; been 11 ds. W. of Georges.

Brig Albertina, Barton, Havana 15 ds., with sugar, &c., to Moses Taylor & Co.

Bark Mary and Louisa, (new, 500 tons,) Jones, Port Jefferson, L. I., in ballast to O. M. Petit. Was towed to this port by steamtug O. M. Petit.

Bark Whistling Wind, (of Bluehill,) Haviland, Malaga Nov. 7, and Gibraltar 8th, with fruit, &c., to C. & E. J. Peters.

Bark Clara R. Sutil, Scandella, Maracaibo Nov. 12, with coffee, hides, &c., to Sutil & Agostine. Nov. 5, Lewis Chauce, (seaman,) died. Dec. 12, John Murphy, (ordinary seaman,) fell from the maintopsail yard on deck, and was instantly killed. Has experienced heavy weather the entire passage.

Bark Maria Morton, Bulkley, Savannah 5 ds., with cotton, &c., to Scranton & Tallman.

Bark Robert Hastie, (Br.,) Allen, Glasgow Nov. 11, with water pipes for the Brooklyn Water Works.

Brig Georgia, (of Damariscotta,) Carlisle, Philadelphia with coal, bound to Boston. Dec. 11, between 5 and 6 o'clock A. M., went ashore on long Island beach, near New Inlet, and was got off on the 12th, at 4 P. M., (after throwing overboard between 40 and 50 tons of coal,) and towed to this City by steamtug Huntress. The damage is very trifling.

Brig Zeuleika, (of Boston,) Grozier, Galveston 20 ds., with cotton and hides to master.

Brig Margaret, (Br.,) Windsor, Grand Turk Nov. 26, with salt to R. Dinwiddie & Co.

Schr. Kate Helen, (of Portland,) Chamberlain, Matanzas 15 ds., with fruit to H. S. Vining. Experienced very heavy weather the entire passage, split sails, carried away the foregaff, and done other damage. No date, off Carysfort Light, saw a large ship showing (apparently) a red signal, with a diamond in it; she also had a large black ball in her spanker.

Schr. Eckford Webb, (3-masted,) Sprague, Savannah 6 ds., with cotton, &c., to Dunham & Dimon. Had heavy weather.

Schr. Alma, (Br.,) Snellgrove, St. Andrews 10 ds., with lath and ship knees to master. Had heavy weather, lost foresail and jib.

Schr. Herbert Manton, Crosby, Boston 3 ds., with linseed to T. G. & A. L. Rowe.

Schr. Gazette, Crowell, Philadelphia for Boston.

Schr. Kate Stuart, Carroll, Philadelphia for New-Haven.

Schr. Paugussett, Webster, Philadelphia, 6 ds., coal.

Sloop Isaac H. Boardman, Collins, Fall River.

Steamer Curlew, Williams, Providence 16 hours, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Steamer Potomska, Cushman, New-Bedford, 16 hours, with mdse. to Jos. Allen.

Steamer H. B. Beach, Ramsey, Baltimore 60 hours, with mdse. to H. B. Cromwell.

WIND—During the day, S. W.

Sailed.

Steamships Fulton, Wotton, Southampton and Havre; Cahawba, Bullock, Havana and New-Orleans; Columbia, Berry, Charleston; Jamestown, Parrish, Norfolk; Augusta, Woodhull, Savannah; ships Northern Eagle, McKimmon, Sydney; Mercury, French, Havre; Camden, Bolles, Charleston; brig Fornax, Gardner, Havana, and others.

Whalers.

At Johanna, June 21, Acorn, Puffer, (of Provincetown,) with 180 bbls. sperm and some blkfish oil; Eagle, N. B., oil not reported. Also, a few days previous, J. H. Duvall, Young, (of Provincetown,) clean.

At Anjier, Sept. 26, Coriolanus, Nash, (of Mystic,) with 100 bbls. sperm and 250 do. whale oil, bound to St. Paul's.

Arr. at St. Michaels, 3d ult., ship William Badger, Maxfield, N. B., for Fayal.

Spoken—No date, lat. 19 S., lon. 33 W., Ripple, Chadwick, N. L., clean.

Nov. 3, lat. 19 50 S., lon. 29 40 W., Catawba, Morey, of and from Nantucket, 60 ds. out, for Desolation Island.

Spoken, &c.

Off Charleston, lat. 32, ship William D. Hale, from St. Lucia for Savannah, with a load of cotton—wished to be reported.

Nov. 22, lat. 43, lon. 46, schr. Marion, (Br.,) from England for Newfoundland.

Foreign Ports.

At Maracaibo, Nov. 12, brig Ida Raines, ldg.

At Grand Turk, 3 Am. brigs just arr., names not known.

Memoranda.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 12—The bark Gratta, Capt. Jordan, (of New York,) bound to Hampton Roads for orders, went ashore on Cape Henry on the night of the 9th inst. The G. was from Havana bound for Gibraltar or a market.

QUOGUE POINT, L. I., Dec. 11—The schr. John L. Schreven, Miller, of and from Philadelphia for Boston, with 260 tons coal, came on shore this morning opposite Southampton. Crew saved by the life-boat. Vessel sunk between the harbor and beach; will be a total loss. The J. L. S. was built at Wilmington, Del., in December, 1851, 192 tons register and rates A 2; owned by Mr. Miller and others, of Philadelphia.—(By letter to Ellwood Walter, Esq.)

There is an unknown brig ashore on Gardiner's Point, east of Long Island.